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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 291 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Governors Consider Jinnah's Charges Baseless

SARDAR REVEALS SECRET

But Jinnah Is Unrepentant

RAJAJI ON THIS HYMN OF HATE

Mr. Jinnah's announcement of a "Day of Deliverance and Thanksgiving" on Friday, December 22, has evoked sharp criticism.

GOVERNORS ANSWER JINNAH

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Board says:—

"WHEN MR. JINNAH RECENTLY MADE THE CHARGES, I AGAIN INSTRUCTED EVERY PREMIER TO INVITE HIS GOVERNOR'S ATTENTION TO THEM AS THEY ALSO AFFECTED HIM AND I WAS INFORMED THAT THE GOVERNORS CONSIDERED THE CHARGES AS UNWARRANTED.

JINNAH UNREPENTANT

Mr. Jinnah says that the Muslim League was fully justified in breathing a sigh of relief on the departure of Ministries inimical to Muslim interests and in praying for popular Ministries fully representing the popular rather than a party will. This is all that he asked the Muslims to do.

SARDAR'S STATEMENT

The following is the full text of the statement:—

"Ordinarily, I would not have concerned myself with Mr. Jinnah's appeal to the Muslims to celebrate the socalled "Day of Deliverance". But in this case, when he has concentrated his attack on what he terms "the Congress High Command" and has invited his community to a course of conduct likely to stir up communal strife, as the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, I would fail in my duty, if I did not repudiate the unfounded allegations made by Mr. Jinnah in this appeal and the draft resolution.

The country is by now, familiar with Mr. Jinnah's vague allegations which are growing every day in their extent and vagueness. But, when the Muslim League through the Pirpur Committee first made definite charges against the Congress Ministries, I instructed them to enquire into each allegation and submit a report. These reports, which in all cases were published by the respective Provincial Governments, showed that the charges were entirely unfounded. When the Congress asked from the British Government, a declaration of their war aims and their immediate application to India, Mr. Jinnah again returned to the charges of oppression in general terms against the Ministries.

A SPURNED OFFER.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of the Congress, thereupon offered to submit the charges, if specified, to an independent tribunal for inquiry, but Mr. Jinnah spurned the offer, stating that he had placed the charges before the Viceroy. But before the Viceroy could speak, we have his latest outburst in which his community and the world in general are invited to accept his unsupported assertions as proved facts.

"WILD AND RECKLESS."

I am constrained to characterise these allegations as wild, reckless and intended to endanger communal peace. When the Congress Ministries took office, as Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, I instructed the ministries scrupulously to respect the rights of the Minorities. Grievances of a communal nature were carefully examined by the ministries and in several cases re-examined by the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. Furthermore, every Premier at my instance had invited his Governor unhesitatingly to intervene in matters affecting the rights and interests of the Minorities, whenever the Governor felt that the action of the Ministry was not correct.

When Mr. Jinnah recently made the charges, I again instructed every Premier to invite his Governor's attention to them as they also affected him and I was informed that the Governors considered the charges as unwarranted.

The Governors, though invited to contradict, however, could not possibly do so, at the time for reasons of constitutional propriety. But I have no doubt that they must have submitted their report to the Viceroy. Had the Governors taken the view that there was any substance in those charges, they would have certainly drawn the attention of their Ministers. And I am absolutely confident that before no fair judge, could Mr. Jinnah establish a single charge made by him against any Congress Ministry or against the 'Congress High Command".

It is unfortunate that even now the Viceroy and the Governors for reasons of their own, do not reply to these charges with which they are as much concerned as the ministers. The ministers accepted office at the request of the Governors and went out of office voluntarily for a nobler cause and their record of work has been highly spoken of by all British statesmen, the Viceroy and the Governors. I therefore consider it unjust to them that their fair name should be allowed to be exposed to such unmerited calumny.

JINNAH MUST WITHDRAW

What motive Mr. Jinnah had in issuing this appeal when he and Pandit Jawaharlal are about to meet in order to explore the possibilities of a settlement, it is difficult to see. But if what Mr. Jinnah says is his confirmed view many will be driven to the conclusion that he has no desire to see that the negotiations are brought to a successful end. It is humanly impossible to carry on any negotiations with self-respect unless this highly offensive statement is withdrawn. It is also inconsistent with the dignity of a great national organisation like the Congress to negotiate under the threat of such a countrywide communal demonstration.—A. P

"C. R." REFUTES CHARGE

NEW DELHI, December 10.

An emphatic denial of Mr. Jinnah's charges against Congress Ministries is made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar in a statement in which he says:—

"The Congress Ministries are charged by Mr. Jinnah with having been guilty of grave crimes. A charge of failure to safeguard the interests of any minority is by it-

(Continued on page 8, column 1.)

JAWAHAR GOES AT I. C. S.

Some Day Whole Story Of Trouble With Congress Will Come Out

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru speaking on the present situation at a meeting held at Purshottamdas Park to-night, made some very pungent remarks against the Civil Services. He referred to his Agra speech report which has appeared in the press and practically confirmed his observations made in that speech. Pandit Nehru said he had never a very high opinion about the efficiency of the Indian Civil Services wherein he included the police service also. But even then the behaviour of these services while Congress Ministries were in office surprised him. While in office, naturally, they could not speak about the difficulties created by the I.C.S.

At Agra he had only hinted at the trouble but some day the whole story was bound to come out. He did not mean there were no able men in these Services. There were undoubtedly some able men who probably tried to take account of the changing conditions; but as a whole the Service was still stuck up in the old grooves. Their "ability" consisted in keeping up the old structure raised by the British Government. They had proved extremely incompetent and inefficient. He was surprised how incompetent they were.

Pandit Nehru said he did not make any difference in his condemnation between Indian and European elements in Indian Civil Services. He thought Europeans were at least loyal to their own people but the position of Indian Servants was somewhat miserable. They were neither loyal to the British nor to their own people.

"ROTTEN WORLD IN INDIA"

Pandit Nehru Condemns Advisers' Rule

(From Our Correspondent,)

ALLAHABAD, December 10.

"The Indian Nation is not a nation of cowards. It is not dead. The struggle for freedom would continue. We must strengthen the Congress. We need not blame Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahatma is not a magician, but in the past the country under his leadership had reached very near magic. So they must follow him and be disciplined", observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the meeting at Purshottamdas Park.

Referring to the abuses hurled on the Congress in some quarters, he said it was only weak people who abused others. Congress was strong and it would maintain its dignity. It was not going to lose itself in the maze of futile controversy. Congress he said, was a "Shandar" (dignified) body. It felt the heavy responsibility that lay on its shoulders. So it was not going to be sidetracked by heated controversy.

Pandit Nehru severely criticised the amendment of the Government of India Act in order to defeat the U. P. Employment Tax Bill. He asked why the Bill was not referred to the Federal Court. Sitting in London, they had destroyed the Bill. That showed the realities of the situation. He pointed how the advisers to Governments received higher salaries than what they got before. That was following the old traditions, but he heard the salaries of peons and chaprasies were being reduced and peons were being dismissed by way of economy. It was a "Rotten World in India" he remarked.

Comedian Baskcomb Dead

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The death has occurred of the Comedian A. W. Baskcomb, aged 59. He played the part, of "Slightly" in Sir James Barrie's 'Peter Pan.'—Reuter.

Boycott Of Legislatures?

Questions Before Wardha Meeting Of Working Committee

WARDHA, December 10.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left for Bombay to-day. Prior to his departure he had long talks with Gandhiji in which he is understood to have discussed the present deadlock.

So far no outside member has been invited for the Working Committee meeting but Mr. Rajagopalachari, former Premier of Madras, is likely to attend the Working Committee meeting which will be held on December 18 and subsequent days.

Apart from other subjects, the question whether Central M.L.A.s should attend the Delhi Budget Session of the Assembly and also the question whether the Congress should contest elections to Provincial Upper Houses will be discussed.

Mr. Mahadev Desai left for Bangalore and is expected to return next week.

It is understood that the next meeting of the Congress Working Committee may be held at Bardoli where Gandhiji is going towards the middle of January.—A.P.

Public Welcome To Sir Stafford At Allahabad

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

A public meeting was held this evening to accord a welcome to Sir Stafford Cripps. Pandit Nehru according him public welcome praised Sir Stafford Cripps as "Brave Soldier of Freedom". Pandit Nehru said, he had set rare example in England by discarding practice at the Bar of some lakhs of rupees a year. He had raised his voice for the freedom of India and all oppressed nations.

Sir Stafford Cripps replying to the welcome said he was glad to have this opportunity to say a few words to express his deep sympathy with the Indian peoples' struggle for freedom. He said he came to India to acquaint himself better with conditions in India and to carry on their struggle of freedom in Great Britain. He thought that the freedom of India should be won as part of the greater international struggle against exploitation.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Sir Stafford left for Delhi.

STOP PRESS

DUTCH SHIP STRIKES MINE

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 10.

The Dutch motorship "Immingham" (398 tons) struck a mine off Callantsvog in North Holland. The crew of seven were rescued.—Reuter

GENEVA MEETING TO LAST TILL DEC. 14

GENEVA, Dec. 10.

The Assembly which is opening to-morrow is expected to reach a rapid decision on the Soviet-Finnish issue. The necessity for speed has been strongly impressed on all delegations and proceedings are not expected to last beyond December 14.—Reuter.

SIX KILLED: SEVEN INJURED

LONDON, December 10.

Reuter's special correspondent with the R.A.F. states that the first major accident involving British Forces in France occurred when a lorry filled with army signallers was dashed to pieces at a level-crossing by an Express Train. Six were killed and seven injured.—Reuter.

FINLAND AT THE LEAGUE

Council Overrules Soviet Objection In Private Session

LONDON, Dec. 10.

At a private session of the League Council at Geneva yesterday evening, a Soviet objection that the Finnish representative was not entitled to speak for Finland was overruled.

FINNISH CASE NOT READY

GENEVA, Dec. 9.

The public meeting of the League Council has been postponed as the Finnish delegate Dr. Hotchi is not prepared to make a full statement of the case against the Soviet.

The meeting will probably be held on Monday leaving time for consultations among the delegations.

Preliminary Exchange Of Views

GENEVA:

A preliminary exchange of views occupied the afternoon session when, M. Avenol read the documents that had passed between the League Secretariat and Russia and Finland.

M. Holsti, the Finnish Delegate asked that the matter should be brought before the Assembly without delay.

After the meeting, delegates of the Latin American countries met to consider the possibility of adopting a common attitude.

It is believed that the Argentine delegate was strongly in favour of expelling the Soviet from the League.

Count Carton Dewiart (Belgium) will become the President of the League Council in succession to M. Maisky.

The Soviet was not represented.—Reuter.

FINNISH APPEAL BEFORE ASSEMBLY

GENEVA.—The League Council decided to refer the Finnish appeal to the Assembly meeting on Monday.

The Senate of Uruguay has voted in favour of withdrawing from the League of Nations but will remain on the League Technical Committee.—Reuter.

HOLLAND REFUSES MEMBERSHIP

THE HAGUE, Dec. 9.

The Government have decided that Netherlands will not accept the candidature of one vacant seat in the League Council, according to an announcement of the Government Press Service.

It does not consider it desirable that there should be a possibility of both Netherlands and Belgium being represented, while no Scandinavian State has any seat.—Reuter.

SURPRISE FOR GENEVA

THE HAGUE, December 9.

It is learned semi-officially that the Government will not be prepared to cooperate in sanctions against any country which may be named as aggressor at the present meeting of the League.

Though willing to co-operate in any decision to name the aggressor the Government considers that the League in its present form lacks authority to take international action against an aggressor State. The Netherlands Delegation will be entirely opposed to any attempt that may be made to use the Assembly for a discussion of conflicts other than the Russo-Finnish war.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A big Chinese success in North Nanning is claimed in a Chinese telegram reaching London. It says that the Chinese compelled the Japanese to relinquish advance positions, with heavy losses, on the strategic highway leading to French Indo-China. It adds that the Chinese are ceaselessly attacking Japanese supply units and harassing communications.—Reuter.

Finns In Retreat Lay Country Waste

RED ARMY COMMAND IS REPORTED WORRIED

But Moscow Claims Advance On All Fronts

MOSCOW, December 10.

Uninformative bulletins from the Red Army during the past two days do not indicate much progress of the Finnish campaign, while graphic and possibly too revealing reports of war correspondents have largely disappeared from Soviet newspapers.

It is stated that the Finns are laying waste the country before retreating and are removing cattle, destroying food and setting villages on fire in order to complicate the Red Army's already difficult Commissariat problem.

ADVANCE ON ALL FRONTS CLAIMED

LONDON, December 10.

The Moscow wireless announced without comment that Italy and Germany were sending arms to Finland.

The Moscow radio broadcast a communique stating that in the Murmansk Sector Soviet troops have advanced 39 miles south of Petsamo which port has been cleared of Finnish mines.

In the Sectors of Ukhta, Porosozero and Petrosavodsk Soviet troops have advanced from 43 to 50 miles.

In the Karelian Isthmus, the Soviets have penetrated the main Finnish defence of the Taipola river advancing towards Kesholm against Finnish resistance.

TOWARDS LAKE REGION

HELSINKI, Dec. 9.

Russians are now approaching sectors where the Isthmus consists more of lakes than land and where the Finns are waiting in their principal fortifications. Main fighting still consists of clashes between Russians advancing in mass formation and mobile Finnish companies, operating from concealed machinegun nets, says a cable from Helsinki.

The Russians attempted landings on the south coast but hitherto the Finnish Navy and coastal defences have successfully driven them off. Prisoners declares that the Khirgiz tribesmen whom the Russians have sent to the northern front are miserable in the unaccustomed conditions and their superstitious minds are completely disconcerted by the Skiing Finnish troops swooping silently through the half light like Ghosts.—Reuter.

3 SOVIET 'PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

A communique states that Russians continued their attacks near Taipola river. These attacks were repulsed.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed the villages of Lasskela, Varthila and Bartisila and the islands of Valamo and Mantsi causing only slight damage. Enemy aeroplanes also machinegunned civilians in the village of Suistamo.

The Finnish air-force made reconnaissance flights and bombed enemy camps. Finnish anti-aircraft guns brought down three Soviet 'planes at Viborg.

Soviet Military Quarters Worried

Reports from Moscow state that Soviet military quarters are gravely worried by the slow progress of the Russians in Finland.

Not only has this involved a serious loss of prestige to the Red army but it is stated that the weather is going to become steadily more unfavourable and therefore it is believed that Moscow has decided to make a big bid to break the Finnish resistance before winter really closes down.

Some decisive fighting is expected next week, both in the extreme north and the Karelian Isthmus, where the two armies are lined up for what is likely to be the first real battle of the war.

Whirlwind Finnish counter-attacks are reported to have followed the latest Russian advances and the invaders in some cases were driven back from their advance posts on the Mannerheim Line.—Reuter.

LIFE UNDER ARCTIC CONDITIONS

VIBORG, December 9.

Reuter's Special correspondent says:

"I have just returned here after spending a day under Arctic conditions with the Finnish front-line forces. We set out in a camouflaged car. Once when we heard planes, we alighted and flung ourselves on the snow, but were relieved to find that the planes were Finnish. They are fitted with an undercarriage specially adapted for landing and taking off on frozen lakes.

The first real signs of the Russians came, when we passed through a village completely destroyed by Soviet bombers. As we drove through the snow-laden forests we could see tall observation posts where sentries watched for Soviet planes."

"We approached the edge of the vast forest where there were first and second lines of the Finnish Forces. Subsequently we arrived at the Infantry Headquarters. A Colonel told us that the last few days had been quiet but much activity was proceeding behind the Russian Lines and a big attack was expected. While proceeding to another sector to inspect captured Russian tanks, Soviet artillery spotted us and shells whined overhead. We lay prone on the snow. The officer conducting us advised us to return to Viipuri."

Summing up his impressions Reuter's Special Correspondent says that the Finns have a wonderful defence backed up by natural difficulties of the country. Finnish soldiers look happy and determined. With barricades of stones and barbed wire and mined bridges, the roads appear impassable for the Russians unless they concentrate large forces in this sector.—Reuter.

Finns From America

NEW YORK, Dec 10.

Four Hundred Finns have left New York to fight for their country 1,100 more are ready to leave shortly.—Reuter.

German-Swedish Trade Talks

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The German wireless states that the German-Swedish trade negotiations will be resumed next week in Berlin.

Talks have been adjourned since November 1.—Reuter.

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 11th December, 1939, at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 9th December, 1939. (1538)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work noted below and will be received upto . p.m. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December 1939:—

Works in the construction of
(a) Extension to the Out-patient Department (two storeys).
(b) An additional storey over the Out-patient Department.
(c) Registration Hall.
(d) An additional storey over the Opthalmic Ward, at K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5/- for each tender copy by the undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 8th December, 1939. (1539)

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Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE THAKKAR VASSONJI MADHAVJI LECTURES

Mr. A. F. KHABARDAR will deliver a series of five lectures on "The Art of Composition in Gujarati Poetry" in Lecture Room No. VI at Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga, Bombay, on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th December, 1939, commencing at 6 p.m. each day, and on the 15th at 6-45 p.m.

The lectures are open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 9-12-1939. 1542

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SULLEMAN HAJI AHMED OOMER, ABDULRAZAK HAJI CASSUM NAKHODA, HAJI NOOR MAHOMED JAN MAHOMED, ISMAIL HAJI CASSUM and AHMED ABDUL LATIFF, the present Trustees of the Haji Ebrahim Haji Sulleman Charities, all of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, Charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.

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ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Foras Tenure together with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dadar Road without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and forty-one and one-third square yards or thereabouts and 6054 Square yards as appearing in the Collector's records registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 476-573-574, Collector's New Nos. 13323, New Survey No. 1 and A'2017 Cadastral Survey No. 90 Dadar Naigaon Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under F Ward Nos. 810 (1) 810(2) 809 and 814 street Nos. 170-170A-174 and 169 Dadar Road and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta, on or towards the West by the said Dadar Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Bejonji Cowasji Jassawalla and partly by the property of Madhavdas Goculdas Pasta and on or towards the North by the property of Haji Jan Mahomed Latiff.

Dated this 9th day of December, 1939.

BHAISHANKER KANGA
AND GIRDHARLAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(1540)

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF AERATED WATER FACTORY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khanderao Laud & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account & at the risk of K. M. Katrak the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1939, at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Cama House No. 122|26, Mint Road, Fort, the following.

Complete aerated water plant comprising of boiler, distiller filler, bottle washing plant storage tanks, electric motor abt 200 dozen cases bottles, boxes, acid jars, 2 bullock carts etc.

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All that piece of land admeasuring about 739 Sq. Yds. situate on and being Plot No. 637 of the Dadar Matunga Estate together with a dwelling house and out house standing thereon bearing New Survey No. 1109 part and Cadastral Survey No. 658|10 Matunga Division and Municipal F Ward No. 6836 (20) and Street No. 403S.

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U. S. Embargo On Japan?

Reprisals Threatened Unless Aggression Stopped

WASHINGTON, (By Mail.)

Diplomatic approval has been given to American Ambassador Joseph C. Grew for his latest warning to Japan that U. S. reprisals in the form of an embargo of vital materials would take place unless the Nipponese changed their tactics in the Far East.

Such an embargo, for which sentiment in America has been strong, seems destined to take place in January, when Congress re-convenes, unless Japan changes its course with regard to aggression in China.—News Press Service.

AMERICAN NAZI CHIEF ON TRIAL

Fritz Kuhn Charged With Stealing Funds

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The trial of Fritz Kuhn, fuehrer of the German-American Bund rapidly approached its close and a verdict is soon expected in his case. The leader of the American Nazis has been charged with stealing more than dollars 5,000 from the funds which had been raised by the Bund.

During the course of the trial, witnesses were introduced who testified that considerable sums of money had been used for personal expenses by Kuhn and that the money used had been obtained from funds which did not belong to him.—News Press Service.

INDIAN LEADER IN U. S. A. FREED

Charge Of Illegal Entry Disproved

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The immigration authorities of the United States have dropped a charge of illegal entry against Mubarak Ali Khan, president of the India Welfare League, and have returned the dollars 1,000 bond which he had been compelled to post pending a hearing, the News Press Service has learned exclusively.

Despite vigorous denials, Khan, who has been leading a fight to win citizenship rights for some 3,000 Indians now living in the U.S., was arrested last month and held in-communicado for one week on Ellis Island before an anonymous friend posted the necessary bond.

JEALOUSY MOTIVATED ARREST

The outcome of the case lends emphasis to Khan's assertion that the charge against him was made by a person or persons seeking to supplant him in the fight for American citizenship rights for Indian people.

From the outset Khan felt confident that an Inquiry Board would find in his favour but he was nevertheless outraged that factions among Indians, in the United States should seek to have him deported in order to step into his shoes in leading the campaign.—News Press Service.

"CHILD IS NOT MERE MASS OF FLESH"

Dr. Montessori On Its Gradual Growth

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

"The child is not a mass of flesh or an empty vessel as it is considered, but has energies and potentialities to be realised as it develops. The characteristics of an adult are only the elaboration of the innate faculties of a child," observed Dr. Maria Montessori, the well-known Italian educationist, who is now at Adyar, addressing the members of the South Indian Teachers' Union, and the Madras Teachers' Guild, this evening, when they presented her an address of welcome.

Dr. Montessori said that the growth of a child had "a time-table, a motto and a mechanism."

She said that education to be effective, ought to take advantage of those laws which governed the growth of the human child and not set a syllabus which often went against the directions given by nature.—A.P.

RESTRICTION ON BUSES IN DHARWAR DISTRICT

(From Our Correspondent).

DHARWAR, Dec. 8.

Since the beginning of their year, the Government of Bombay had been following the policy of restricting the number of buses on various routes to an economic figure; but recently on the 3rd of November, they issued fresh orders to the effect that no applications to increase the number of buses on any route should be refused without Government sanction. If these orders are given effect to by the District Superintendents of Police the old order of chaos and confusion will be restored bringing about the ruin of motor-owners. There will be again overcrowding, cut-throat competition in rates and all sort of inconveniences to the travelling public. The Dharwar Motor-owners' Association has represented this matter to Government and it is understood that Government is reconsidering the recent orders.

MUSIC FESTIVAL IN MADRAS

Conferences And Concerts

MADRAS, Dec. 7.

The 13th Session of the All-India Music Conference and Exhibition conducted by the Madras Music Academy commences in the Senate House on December 21, and will last till the end of the month. Hundreds of experts in music from all over the country will take part in the proceedings of the conference.

The daily programme when the conference will be in session will consist of a conference of experts in the morning on the theory of music, and musical performances by eminent artistes in the evening.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, will open the conference and Mr. Musiri Subramania Iyer, the renowned musician of South India, will preside.

Dewan Bahadur S. E. Runganathan, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, will preside over the Music Convocation coming off on December 29, when diplomas in music will be awarded to successful candidates of the Music College conducted by the Academy.

The Music Exhibition, which opens on December 21 alongside with the Music Conference, will comprise works on music and musical instruments.—United Press.

ADMISSION TO TEACHING PROFESSION

"Should Be Regulated By Legislation,"

The Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Federation has drafted a Teachers Registration Scheme and has submitted it to the Government of Bombay.

It is stated in the Scheme that the Council of the Bombay Provincial Secondary Teachers' Federation is of opinion that admission to the teaching profession should be regulated by legislation. At present there are many teachers in Secondary Schools who are not properly equipped for their very responsible work and who have a very slender attachment to their adopted profession. The Council of the Federation, therefore, urges upon Government to undertake, at their earliest convenience, legislation for the institution of a Secondary Teachers' Register and the formation of a Registration Council (on the lines of the act of Parliament, which resulted in the institution of the Royal Society of Teachers, England). Such a Register would be a guarantee to the public that admission to the teaching profession was properly regulated and would be a boon to teachers, in that it would ensure recognition of their professional status.

Intimation has been received from the Colonial Secretary, Singapore, that the Straits Settlements Government have withdrawn quarantine restrictions on account of small-pox against arrivals from Bombay.

MYSORE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Reforms Declared As Retrograde

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Dec. 6.

Resolutions, reiterating the determination of the Mysore Congress to carry on the struggle for Responsible Government, while at the same time deciding to discontinue forest Satyagraha by cutting down toddy palms; demanding an independent inquiry into alleged police excesses and characterising the Reforms as Retrograde and unacceptable, were passed by the Working Committee of the Mysore State Congress, which met here on and from December 3 to 5.

Mr. H. C. Dasappa, the President of the Committee, acquainted the members with the trend of discussions, which the Mysore Congress delegation recently had with Mahatmaji, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya and others.

The Working Committee adopted a long resolution on the political situation in the State. The Resolution says:—

"The Working Committee desires to reiterate that the Mysore Congress was constrained to launch a state-wide struggle for the realisation of its objective in view of the refusal of the Government to reciprocate the attempts of the Congress to explore ways and means for arriving at an honourable understanding in the matter of the establishment of Responsible Government and their following it up later by the sudden and wholesale arrests of several members of the Working Committee and others who were on a propaganda tour in the Country."

"The Working Committee regrets to note that in spite of the clear and effective expression of the will of the people of the State and their sacrifices and sufferings there is no change of heart on the part of the Government who are continuing to adopt every possible means of suppressing the legitimate aspirations of an awakened people.

"It is extremely unfortunate that the Government by their conduct and activities have left no alternatives to the country but to carry on its struggle with the utmost vigour and determination.

"The Working Committee has heard from the Congress delegation which interviewed Mahatmaji and other leaders an account of the talks that transpired between them. In accordance with the advice of Mahatmaji the Working Committee hereby resolves that the cutting down of toddy trees and all other forms of Forest Satyagraha shall be stopped henceforth. In all other respects, however, the struggle will be continued with unabated vigour. The Working Committee, therefore, appeals to all the people in the State in this hour of trial to unite solidly and carry on the struggle with yet greater enthusiasm and determination."

Another resolution of the Working Committee says:—

"The Working Committee desires to draw the pointed attention of the public to the various repressive, violent, lawless and inhuman methods adopted by the authorities in several parts of the State to put down the peaceful and non-violent struggle of the people for the vindication of their civil liberties and the realisation of Responsible Government. The Working Committee also regrets that the Government have resorted to false propaganda and unhealthy publicity to discredit the movement.

After giving long list of methods alleged to be employed by the police to demoralise and terrorize the people, the resolution demands an independent inquiry into these allegations.

A resolution characterising the reforms announced by Mysore Durbar as retrograde was also passed.

The total number of persons arrested in the course of the movement upto November 25 is 2,801. Of these 1,238 had been arrested in connection with the Forest Satyagraha.

"Times Of India Annual"

It is gratifying to note that the difficulties brought about by the war in the printing industry have not affected the "Times of India Annual". It makes its appearance at the usual time and with the usual get-up. If anything this year's publication will prove more popular with its four colour plates representing "The Life of Buddha" specially drawn for this number by Mr. Nandlal Bose. The three articles dealing with Indian Art in London also will prove very instructive. Among the other contributions may be mentioned "Hindu Religious Customs" by St. Nihal Singh, short stories by C. A. Kincaid and Gladstone Solomon and a short piece by Rabindranath Tagore.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

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On The Air

MONDAY, DEC. 11.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit. 8-10 Choruses. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in English. 8-25 Bhajans. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 B B C recorded talk. 9-15 Master Vasant Amrit. 9-35 Hamid Husain. 9-45 Leelabai 10 Close down.

12-30 p.m. Child in the Home Exhibition Series: Rights of childhood, 2, talk. 12-45 Marathi songs. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Three Orchestras. 1-10 Mutual Understanding, lesson in Eng. and Hind. 1 25 Venkat Swami Naidu. 1 30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music and school broadcasts. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 English Literature, talk by Prof. G. C. Bannerjee. 2-50 Some Indian Ragas. 3 Kaliya Mardan, playlet in Gujarati. 3-15 Close down. 5 A Variety. 5-25 News in Marathi 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Marathi Bhavgeets. 5-45 Classical hits. 6 News in English. 6 5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Leelabai. 6-25 Gat Marwa played by A I R Quartet. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani, 7 Susheela Tembe. 7-23 Master Vasant Amrit. 7-40 Shankarrao. 7-45 Susheela Tembe. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Tomorrow. 8-30 Master Vasant Amrit. 8-55 Talk of the Town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9 20 News in English followed by relay of B B C news. 9-45 Leelabai. 9-55 Amanat Ali. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 a.m. to 8-25 As in Bombay 1. 8-25 Bits from the Bilawals. 8-40 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9-15 Amanat Ali. 9-30 Recitations from Hindustani Poems. 9-40 Inderabai Wadker. 9-50 Gat Gunkali played on Jalatarang. 10 Close down. 12-30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Bombay 1. 3 15 Close down.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-10 As in Bombay 1. 6-10 Amanat Ali. 6-30 to 7 As in Bombay 1. 7 New Marathi Books, review 7-15 Intizar, geet. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Ghulam Ali Khan. 7-55 to 8-30 As in Bombay 1 8-30 Counts for Your Character. 5,Your personality. 8-45 D. Amel. 8-55 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1. 9 30 Carl Starr and his band with Doris Steller. 10 Manuell Nunes: Syncopated Pianist. 10-10 Carl Starr and his band with Doris Steller. 10-20 Aurora Saldanha: Mezzo-Soprano. 10-30 Late news. Close down.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m A I R Strings. 5-5 Lakshman Prasad. 5-25 B. S Rawat. 5-40 A Song recital. 6-15 E. Roberts. 6 30 For Villagers. 7-15 Jail ki Dilchaspian, 6, talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Shamshadbai. 7-50 Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8 Faiyaz Mohammad. 8-15 Ali Bakhsh. 8 30 Lakshman Prasad, 8-50 A Violin recital. 10 The Nite-Club Boys.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 6-14 As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Faiyaz Mohammad. 6-30 A Clarionet recital. 6-40 Shamshadbai. 6-55 B. S. Rawat. 7-5 E. Roberts. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Delhi 1. 7-30 Ali Bakhsh. 7-40 Lakshman Prasad. 8 to 10 As in Delhi 1, 10 Do Ghazalen. 10-15 Do geet.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For Countryside. 7 Ummeed Ali Khan. 7-20 Airvoice Orchestra. 7-30 Hindi Poetry recital. 7-40 Vidya Nath Seth. 7-55 Umra Zia Begam. 8-15 Instrumental Trio. 8-20 Bhajan Lal. 8-25 Mohammad Iqbal. 8-30 Sitar recital. 8-40 Ummeed Ali Khan. 9-50 Our Listeners' Choice.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p. m. Instrumental overture. 5-5 Learn to Sing. 5-20 P. Malayappa Sastri: Vocal. 6-5 For Villages. 6-45 Shrimati K. Ratnambal: Vocal. 7-15 The Radio Play, retrospect by Director. 7-50 P. Malayappa Sastri: Vocal. 8-45 V. S. Partha sarathi Iyengar: Gottuvadyam. 9-45 Shrimati K. Ratnambal: Vocal.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For Countryside. 5-45 For Countryside. 6-10 Pritish Mukherjee. 6-30 Renuka Bose. 6-45 Omarer Swapna, musical duologue. 7-15 Radhika Mohon Mittra. 7-30 The Fatal Sapphire, 2, story. 7-45 Radhika Mohon Mittra, Sarod solo. 8-5 Physical Resources of Bengal, 4,Forests, talk in Bengali. 8-20 Santosh Sen Gupta. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 9 The Artist, talk. 9-45 John Phillips and his Orchestra.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.48 metres (4,940 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Young Choice.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Munnibai of Arrah. 6-22 Kripa Shankar Tewari. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Munnibai. 7-18 Composers of the Past. 7-33 Kripa Shankar Tewari. 7 40 Saheli Boojh Paheli, programme for girls. 8 Making them Health Minded, 4, talk in Hindustani. 8-15 Kripa Shankar Tewari. 8-20 The Moonshine Theatrical Co. of Kathgodam. 8 50 Request songs. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Famous Poems. 10 Kripa Shankar Tewari. 10-15 Munnibai.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-3 Things of interest (Tamil). 4-6 In the Bosom of Nature, Rivers, talk in Tamil. 4-16 Song story in Tamil. 4 20 Group singing. 4-30 London Philharmonic Orchestra. 5 Dokka Shri Ramamurthy: Voice. 5-20 Dokka Shri Ramamurthy: Voice. 6-5 Carnatic Orchestra with vocal refrain. 6-15 Dokka Shri Ramamurthy: Voice. 6-45 Arunagirinatha Jayanti. 7 Life's Pageantry: Philosopher, talk in Tamil. 7-50 Tiruppugaz recital. 8-15 Shri Arunagirinatha. 8-45 Tiruppugaz recital. 9 Stray Talks: Dame Rumour, talk. 9-45 Shrimati B. N. Rajalakshmi: Voice.

Madras II—Programme

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 6-5 As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-20 Shri Ranganeethulu. 6-30 How best you can Control the Field, 1, talk in Telugu. 6-40 Film songs. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 A Hawaiian Tour. 9-50 Peter Dawson. 10 Leslie Vigor: Pianoforte. 10-15 More songs for two.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Azam Bai, music. 6 to 6 30 For Children in Urdu. 6-30 Orchestra. 6-40 Rasheed Ahmed, music. 7-10 "Urdu Journalism" talk by Mr. B. K. Shakaib 7-25 Azam Bai, music. 7-45 Rasheed Ahmed, music. 8-30 Recorded music. 8-45 Azab Bai, music. 9-05 Rasheed Ahmed, songs. 9-30 Azab Bai, music.

Java Programme

(17, 19 and 21 metres)

4 38 Gymnastics. 4-50 Gramophone music. 9-01 Concert. 9-40 Divine Service. 10-00 W. Fenske and orchestra. 10-30 Nirom orchestra. 11-35 Lunch titbits. 15-03 Concert. 16-00 For children. 16-36 Spanish music. 17-25 Chamber music. 18-23 Julius Tauster's orchestra. 18-50 Nirom orchestra. 19-40 Portuguese music. 20-01 Swing music. 20 30 Potpourris.

Heavy Foreign Buying In N. Y. Cotton

FEARS OF ABOLITION OF SUBSIDY

Enormous Export Sales

Bombay, Dec 9

The New York cotton market advanced on Friday on heavy foreign buying induced by a further reduction in subsidy payments causing fears of their eventual elimination.

The final Bureau report estimates American cotton crop at 11,792,000 bales The yield per acre is 235.9 lbs. and area under harvest was 23,920,000 acres. The Ginnings amounted to 11,112,000 bales up to 1st December. Comparative figures are as under:

	As of 1st Dec.
Yield per acre	235.9
Production	11,192,000
Ginned to 1st December	11,112,000
	As of 1st Nov.
Yield per acre	234.1
Production	11,845,000
Ginned to 1st December	10 682,000

Compared with ginned to 14th November.

Comparison with previous years:—

	1939 40
Yield per acre	235 9
Production	11,792,000
Ginned to 1st December	11,112,000
Area harvested	23,928,000 acres.
	1938-39
Yield per acre	226.8
Production	12,008,000
Ginned to 1st December	11,233,000
	1937-38
Yield per acre	264.6
Production	18,746,000
Ginned to 1st December	16,178,000

SUBSIDY STATEMENT

Exceptionally large export sales of cotton after Tuesday's reduction prompted Mr. Wallace to announce a further cut to 2/5 of a Cent per pound with effect from last midnight. Notice is also given that future cuts or even complete elimination of subsidy payments might ensue without advance notice. As of Thursday noon programme exports totalled 5,150,000 bales.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened firm on aggressive price-fixing against enormous export sales and continued scarcity of offerings. Prices later reacted on moderate hedging. New Orleans selling and profit-taking but met renewed foreign and trade buying.

At the opening the market stood at a new high level when December was quoted 10.53. Later on there was active realising and prices declined to 10.37 which was the lowest level. Towards the close there was renewed support and the session closed at a net rise of 13 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 10.57c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was fairly firm and closed at a rise of 11 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 10.26c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 13 points for January 7.81. There was general speculative buying on report that United States export subsidy reduced to 0.40 cents which met realising. Prices early declined on the strength of a rumoured sinking of cotton cargo. Trade calling off set hedging and Bureau had no influence. The market closed at a rise of 22 to 25

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 9.

December	10.57/10.58
January	10.54/10.54
March	10.28/10.30
May	9.96/9.97
July	9.60/—
Middling Spot	10.69
	nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 9.

December	10.62
January	10.59
March	10.32
Middling Spot	10.32
	nominal

11 A.M. RATES NOON CALL

New York, Dec. 9.

December no ranges no call.
March no ranges no call.
May no ranges no call.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 9.

	Bales
Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	29,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	23,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 91-8
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 87-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 92-12
3 per cent 1963/65 87
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 99-4.
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 103/12
4 per cent 1960/70 102-0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 106-8
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 102-2

TAXFREE LOANS

5 per cent 1915/55 Loan 110-9
4 per cent 1953/62 Mysore Loan 103/1
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan 114

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 99
6 per cent M Deb 1959 106
6 per cent M Deb 1954 116
6 per cent K P T 1965 116

Tone:—Steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec 9

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 March
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 Dec.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Jan March
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 334
Bank's buying T T 327
Bank's buying D D 325
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1290
Bank's buying T T 1335
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/8
Bank's buying T T 80 1/8
Bank's buying 60 days 79 1/8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 55 1/4
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 54 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 27 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D .....
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 9th inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 3/4 9th inst.
Japan London 1/2 3/8 9th inst.
Java London 7.46/56 9th inst.
New York London 3.91 1/4 8th inst.
London New York 4.02/4 8th inst.
London Paris 176/7 8th inst.
London Italy 77.00 8th inst.
London Belgium 24.15/40 8th inst.
London Switzerland 17.80/95 8th inst.
London Stockholm 16.70/90 8th inst.
London Amsterdam 7.52/58 8th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £8-8-0 7th inst.
Gold £8 8-0 8th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 5/16 7th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 1/8 8th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 1/2 7th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 8th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 7th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 8th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 7th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/4 per cent 8th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 7th inst.
London discounts 6 months 1 5/8 per cent 8th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 1/4 per cent.
6 months 2 per cent
Tone:—Steady

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper 87/12; 4 per cent 1960/70 102/8; 5 per cent 1945/55 110/8

BANKS

Bank of Baroda 97/8; Bank of Hindusthan 25; Bank of India 135; Central Bank 32/10; Imperia, Bank F P 1472/8; Imperial Bank P P 360/10; Indian Overseas Bank 47; Reserve Bank 102; Union Bank 5/8

TEXTILES

Ahmd New Textiles 505; Ambica 292/8; Arun 255; Arvind 1345; Asok 253/12; Bharatkhand Textiles 2300; Bombay Dyeing, 1135; Buckingham and Carnatics 234; Calico 781/4 Central India 361/14; Century 387/8; Colaba 228/2; Elgin 165; Gokak 224/6; Hukumchand 165/10; Indore Malwa 55/10; Jubilee 300; Khatau Makanji 155; Kohinoor 416/14; Laxmi Cotton 635; Madhusudan 200; Marsden 129/8; Morarji 200/10; Mysore 121/4; Nand lal Bhandari 77/4; New Great 468/12; Raipur 735; Rajnagar 187/8; Sajjan 97/8; Sassoon and Alliance 88/8; Sholapur 4000; Simplex 124/6; Swadeshi 340; Vishnu 1420

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord 1477/8; Tata Hydro Ord 156/9; Tata Power Ord 1342/8

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics 150; Ajmer Electrics 10/4; Amalgamated 10/12; Bombay Suburban 105; Bombay Tram 131/4; Lahore Electrics 225, Surat Electrics 153/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 572/8; Associated Cements 146; Belapur 258/12; Bombay Burma New 236/14; Bombay Burma Old 683/12; Bombay Steam 331/4; Bombay Telephone 89/8; Br B Petrol 6/6; Burma Corporation 8/1; Dalmia Cement 10; Indian Bleaching 154/6; Industrial Investment Tr 50; Indian Radio Ord 425; Indian Radio Defd 425; Indian Copper 2/14; Indian Iron 43/4; Mysore Sugar 46/8; Port Canning 60; Premier Construction 86; Rohtas Industries 24; Scindia Steam 26/11; Shivrajpur 55; Steel Corp of Bengal 23/12; Tata Oil 55; Tata Steel Ordy 395; Tata Steel Defd 2087/8

JUTES

Birla Jute 23/15; Howrah 63/8; Hukumchand 9/8; Kamarhatty 585; Kanknarrah 470; Lawrence 480; Reliance 69

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	58
Amr Tel and Tel	169 7/8
Western Union Telg	26 1/2
New York Central	18 1/2
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	44
Amr For Pow 5 per cent 2030	62
Reynolds Tobacco B	39
Union Carbon and Carbide	86 5/8
Amrex Corporation	16 1/2
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Socony	11 7/8
United States Steel	67 3/4
National Steel	72
Republic Steel	23
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	8
Int Nickel of Canada	36
Anaconda Copper Mining	31
General Motors	53 1/2
General Electric	38 3/4
Woolworth	38
Consolidated Oil	7 1/8
Chase National Bank	35 1/2
National City Bank of New York	28

Turnover 575,000 shares. Recommend buying scale down.

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 8-12-39	4117000	2814000
Receipts yesterday 8 12-39	72000	35000
Exports to date 8-12-39	2596000	1792000
Stock at Ports 1-12-39	3152000	3143000
Stock at Interior Towns 1-12-39	3531000	3504000
Stock at Liverpool 1-12-39	.....	.....
Visible Supply 1-12-39	.....	6998000
Quantity in sight 1-12-39	8117000	6601000
Quantity out of sight 1-12 39		4228000

Share Bazar Under Realising Process

TATA STEEL SHARES QUIET

Rapid And Irregular Fluctuations In Mill Shares

Bombay, Dec 9

The local share bazar was quietly steady with scattered long liquidation in view of approaching X'mas holidays. The market believes that all known bullish factors are discounted to a large extent. With foreign selling cited as the principal handicap Wall Street market was unsettled on Friday by pressure against Steels turning dull and indecisive and closing easy with majority issues fractionally lower In the meanwhile, though bright business news was a prime stabiliser some expect the continuance of the current stalemate pending clarification of 1940 business outlook U. S. Steel shares declined 1 1/4 at 67 3/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares lost 3/4 at 31. General Motor shares closed 3/8 down at 53 1/2 dollars.

The action of the local market clearly indicates that there does not exist any over-enthusiasm as is the case in other local markets. Professional operators since the declaration of war have adopted cautious attitude and particularly after the first smart rise, we had more orderly markets. The industrial outlook is encouraging and if no undue pressure is brought on our textile industry it can be said that the industry will be called upon to meet not only domestic demand but even there is scope for demand from nearby countries. However, we can not have all benefits in a small period, but with prolongation of war, the textile industry will be able to give a most satisfactory account of progress

Tata Steel Defds opened to-day at Rs. 2130 after advancing to Rs. 2165 declined to Rs. 2090 and closed at Rs. 2092/8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 405 and advanced to Rs. 409 but reacted to Rs. 396/8. Bombay Dyeing shares after advancing to Rs. 1167/8 declined to Rs. 1137. Century shares closed at Rs. 389 after rising to Rs. 406. Nagpurs closed at Rs. 363 and Kohinoors improved to Rs. 418. Associated Cements closed at Rs. 145/8 and Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 686/4.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 9

Bombay Dyeing (1147/8) 1155 1162 1157 1170 1152 1162 1137 1140 1137
Century (389) 394 392 403 395 405 395 389
Central India (361) 364 370 369 373 368 372 366 363
Kohinoor (408) 411 418 424 419 428 418
New Great (455) 470 462 470 465 473 465 470
Simplex (125/8) 126/8 128 127 129 126 124/8
Swadeshi (340) 345 350 347 345 341
Associated Cement (145) 146 147 145 145/4
Andhra 1495 1480
Tram Ord (132) 132/8
Tata Hydro (157) 157
Tata Power (1352/8) 1350 1357 1352 1357
T Steel Defd (2122) 2130 2152 2165 2127 2152 2115 2090 2100 2095 2092
T Steel Ord (406) 408 410 404 409 400 401 397 398 396
Tata Steel 2nd Pret (133/12) 134/4 134
Bellapur (260) 263 265 263 264 261 260
B Steam (330) 331 332
B Burma (691) 697 700 710 693 702 687 686

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Dec. 9.

100	Ahd. Advance	358 12
250	BOM. DYEING	1137 8
100	CENTURY	389 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	363 0
100	COLABA	229 0
100	Coorla	130 8
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	310 0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 11
100	Finlay	178 0
100	GOKAK	225 0
1000	Hindustan	2060 0
100	Indore	56 0
100	Khatau	156 4
100	KOHINOOR	418 0
250	Laxmi	635 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	212 0
250	Model	99 0
50	MYSORE	122 0
200	NEW GREAT	470 0
100	Oosmanshahi	51 0
100	PHOENIX	319 0
25	Sassoon Silk	88 8
1000	Sholapur	4000 0
50	SIMPLEX	124 8
100	SWADESHI	341 0
100	SWAN	173 0
500	Vishnu	1420 0
500	Western	915 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	97 8
25-100	Central	32 10
125-500	Imp. Conty.	360 10
500	Imperial	1472 8
50-100	India	135 0
100	Reserve Bank	102 0
5	Union	5 8

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	145 0

INSURANCE

100	Empire	625 0
15-100	Jupiter	9 6
20	Mercantile	50 0
15-75	New India	33 10
200	Oriental	3900 0
15-50	Vulcan	6 12

ELECTRIC

100	Ahmed. Old	150 0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1480 0
10	Ajmer	10 4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	131 8
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	11 8
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	152 0
100	TATA HYDRO	157 0
1000	TATA POWER	1345 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	985 0
100	C. Province	98 0
100	Dh. Baramati	93 0
100	Gujarat	97 0
100	Mandra Bhon	93 0
100	Pachora Jamner	73 0
100	Sara Serajganj	97 0
500	Tapti Valley	755 0

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	8 1
2sh.	Indian Copper	2 14
10	Indian Iron and Steel	43 4
10	SHIVRAJPUR	55 8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	2092 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	396 8

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	575 0
10	Air Services	6 0
30	BELAPUR SUGAR	260 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	591 4
250	BOMBAY STEAM	332 0
125	B. BURMA	686 4
50	B. BURMA CONTY.	226 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	6 4 6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	90 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	155 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	49 8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	400 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	405 0
30	Port Canning	80 0
30	PREMIER CON.	86 8
15	Scindia	26 9
25	Tata Oil Mill	55 8
100	Western I. Match	154 4

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1327 8
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	300 0
7	p.c. Bom. (T.F.)	74 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	550 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107 0
6 1/4	p. c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1450 0
7	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	190 —
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	134 0
7	p.c. Vishnu	675 0

DEBENTURES

3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	100 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	103 2
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49 11
7	p.c. Sholapur	75 10
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103 2

(Capital letters indicate shares of forward list).

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Dec 9

Castorseeds May—
Opening Rs. 59 0 0
Highest 60 4 0
Lowest 59 0 0
Closing 59 10 0
Groundnuts February:—
Opening 45 2 0
Highest 45 11 0
Lowest 44 12 0
Closing 44 14 6
Cottonseeds January:—
Opening 29 5 0
Highest 29 11 0
Lowest 29 0 6
Closing 29 1 0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec 9

Yarn No. 6 1/2s December 146 February 147 April 148
Yarn No. 10 1/2s December 163 February 165 April 169
Yarn No. 20 1/2s December 210 February 214 April 218
Yarn No. 40s December 287 February 288 April 289

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Dec 8

Sakel January 18.75+55
Sakel March 18.45+65
Giza January 16.50+73
Giza March 16.98+74
Ashmouni December 16.00+100
Ashmouni February 16.17+94

COTTON PARITY

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE

Broach April May below Liverpool May 125 points.
Broach April May above New York May 137 points.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Dec 9

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Ready (small grain) Rs. 20 5 0
Ready (large grain) 20 7 0
Shipment November F B H 11 2 0
Shipment December F B H 11 4 0
Shipment Jan Feb-March F B H 11 6 0
Indian sugars ready 19 8 0 to 20 0 0
Tone: Firm.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Dec 8

Yellow metal sheets Rs. 86 0 0
Copper sheets Rs. 98 0 0
Tone:—Firm.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 9.

T. T. London on:—
New York 4.02/4.04
Paris 176/177
Berlin unquoted
Madrid 38.50* sellers
Montreal 4.43/4.47
Amsterdam 7.52/7.58
Brussels 24.15/24.40
Milan 77.00*
Berne 17.80/17.95
Copenhagen 20.76*
Stockholm 16.70/16.90
Oslo 17.50/17.70
*Unofficial.

YARN AND PIECEGOODS

Bombay, Dec 8

Grey, Unbleached:—	Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality) per lb.	0 12 4
Longcloth (Fine Quality) ..... "	1 2 3
Shirtings "	0 11 11
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality) "	0 11 5
Leopard Cloth "	0 11 11
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.) "	1 1 0
Drills "	0 9 8
Domestics "	0 10 11
Domestics "	0 10 9
Chadars "	0 12 2
White Bleached:—	
Longcloth per piece	12 8 8
Yarn:—	
4s (All Waste) per lb.	0 4 7
6 1/2s (All Waste) "	0 5 11
8 1/2s "	0 6 5
10 1/2s "	0 7 2
12 1/2s "	0 7 5
16s "	0 8 11
20s "	0 9 5
24s "	0 10 1
32s "	0 10 10
40s "	0 11 10
60s "	1 0 0
80s "	1 1 8 0

RUNNING YIELDS ON SECURITIES

Taxables	This week	Running yield.
2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan	81 8	2.462
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	87 12	3.345
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	92 12	2.675
3 per cent 1941 Bond	100 10	2.521
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan	87 0	2.712
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	99 2	2.985
4 per cent 1943 Bond	103 8	3.216
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	102 0	3.285
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	106 8	3.492
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	102 0	4.137
		Tax-free
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	110 9	4.425
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	106 4	3.765
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116 0	4.215

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES

Bombay, Dec 9

(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.).

Pepper ready Allepey per candy	Rs. 112 0 0
Pepper ready Allepey new per candy	108 0 0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	112 8 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	118 0 0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per cwt.	12 12 0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	22 0 0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	26 0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	28 8 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt	30 0 0

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 9.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec 9

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. London Paris Exchange rate was 175 to 177 Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.02 to 4.04 at London and 3.90 7/8 at New York. London silver prices declined 3/16d. 23 1/8d. for Spot and forward also lost 3/16d. at 23 5/16d. There was little speculative buying and the support was small. After small business 1/16 over fixed rates, there were buyers at fixed rates and the market was steady Sellers were reserved. New York Spot silver was unchanged at

SOUTHERN EUROPE AND INDIAN GOODS

Trade Commissioner's Report

India's trade with each and every country in Southern Europe received a sharp and serious setback and among more important of her customers, such as Italy, the value of Indian Imports was reduced to less than half the value in 1937, according to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Milan in his annual report for 1938-39, which, it should be noted, refers to conditions prior to the outbreak of war.

That some of the loss was due to the extraordinary world conditions prevailing in 1938 and the serious fall in agricultural prices aggravated by exceptionally large crop yields, is perhaps true.

The campaign for an economic "autarky" reached practically every branch of national industry in Italy and the reports of most of the leading industrial undertakings showed not only expansion of the existing works but also increased production all round.

The only countries with which India had a favourable balance of trade were Yugoslavia and Greece. Hungary increased her imports of coir yarn from 9,844 pangoes in 1937 to 48,849 pangoes in 1938.

The report gives detailed information on Indian exports to Southern Europe of oilseeds, raw cotton, raw jute and jute manufactures, hides and skins and rice and, where there are other competing sources of supply, India's share of the trade and the changes in that share during the past few years are explained. In the case of raw cotton emphasis is laid on the increase of the output from indigenous sources of supply and of the increased use by the Italian cotton industry of artificial cotton of Italian manufacture. The striking growth of imports by Italy of hides and skins from her colonies is mentioned.

Weekly Release Of Sugar Stocks

PATNA, Dec. 8.

It is learnt that telegraphic representations have been made by the Controller of Prices, Bihar, to the Indian Sugar Syndicate to ensure the weekly release of stocks of sugar by the Bihar mills in place of the existing system of monthly release.

Commercial Telegrams

BOMBAY, Dec. 9.

Commercial firms in India are allowed to use "figure group" as the first word in the text of Commercial telegrams in plain language addressed to a firm in the United Kingdom on the following conditions: (a) the group must consist of a number of figures limited to five, (b) must refer only to the number of telegram and number of telegram under reply, (c) censor authorities may demand from the sender actual meaning of the group before passing.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: December 9.

1296 packages dry fruits; 216 bags raisins; 1584 bags dry dates; 793 bags poppy seeds; 235 bags gum; 230 jottas Assafotida; 130 bags groundnuts; 479 bundles coir rope; 1050 bundles coir yarn, 197 casks tallow; 304 bags betelnuts; 105 cases salmon tails; 3513 pcs Douglas fir lumber; 2883 cylinders cocoanut oil; 675 bags fish manure; 179 boxes wet dates; 113 bags copra; 250 boxes fresh apples; 43 bales cotton piecegoods; 120 cylinders mowrah oil; 320.539 tons palm oil in bulk; 75 bundles mats; 731 bales cotton; 2348 pieces Oregon pine planks; 80 bundles galvanised iron wire; 10082 bags black pepper; 117 nos loose elect poles; 400 cases skim milk powder; 200 bundles G T wire; 900 bundles coir fibre; 2761 bags sugar; 64 bales wool raw; 332 boxes wool raw; 30 cases jams; 28 bundles dry fish.

EXPORTS

Bombay: December 9.

25 bales cotton grey sheeting R Shantilal and Co; 15 bales cotton grey yarn R Shantilal and Co; 15 bales wool raw Vijaysingh and Co; 3900 bags groundnut oil cakes exp F Surchand; 195 bales raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 17 bales cow hides tanned P E Boyce and Son; 30 bales cow hides tanned Faiz and Co; 320 bags casein Amin and Sons; 200 bales cotton fly L O Vora, 34 bundles woollen carpets R Aminoff; 98 bales cow hides M Esmail; 66 bundles lamb skins R Aminoff; 50 bales cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 50 bales cotton waste C Jairam and Co; 50 bales cotton twist waste C Jairam and Co; 1741 bags crushed bones F Ibrahim and Co Ltd; 100 tons scrap iron G Gabriel; 31 tons scrap steel Faiz and Co; 632 bags myrabollams R S Tata and Co; 1848 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 25 bls cotton piecegoods R Shantilal and Co; 36 cases bristles D Abraham and Sons; 12 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 662 cases mica splittings films and blocks Wallace and Co; 75 bales cotton rags Manharlal and Co; 48 bales cotton piecegoods E Lesslie and Co; 320 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 110 bags turmeric and powder A Esmail and Co; 300 bales cotton raw Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan and Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 615 bags myrabollams J Hasanukhlal and Co; 1232 bags myrabolams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 10 bales cow hides tanned M Ladha; 18 bags fish maws M Ladha; 5265 bags groundnut oil cakes exp M Bhuta and Co; 213 drums magnesium chloride P Magnesia Works Ltd; 137 bags mustard-seed G Gokalchand; 121 casks W/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 47 bales tanned sheep skins D Abraham and Sons; 320 bags casein D Abraham and Sons; 100 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste Co; 80 bags black pepper A P Gupta; 8 bales sheep skins tanned F Janmahomed; 13 bales sheep skins tanned H K Lalbhai; 50 bales cotton grey piecegoods K Virji and Co; 25 bales cotton twist waste Bhagat and Sons; 615 bags linseed slab exp K Prasad and Co; 1128 bags groundnut oil cake meal H Rawji and Co.

CO-OPERATIVE NOTES

A Dictated Constitution For Central Banks

(From A Special Correspondent)

It is to be regretted that the Government of Bombay should have considered it necessary to propose an amendment of the Co-operative Societies Rules with a view to dictate to central co-operative banks the kind of constitution they should have for their boards of management, notwithstanding anything containcd in their bye-laws. The draft of the proposed Rule has been published and criticism has been invited. The Government notification says that "except when otherwise directed by the Provincial Government by a special or general order the Committee of a Central Bank shall, notwithstanding anything contained in its bye-laws, consist of (a) six representatives of agricultural societies, (b) one representative of other societies (c) two representatives of individual shareholders each of whom has to his credit not less than Rs. 500 as fixed deposit in the bank (d) three representatives of individual shareholders and (e) three nominees of the Registrar. The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank and banking unions have been made exceptions to the operation of the proposed Rule. This notification drives a coach and four through the basic principles of co-operation and the accepted system of co-operative organisation. Why Government desire to have their nominees on the board of a Central bank, it is difficult to understand. Do Government propose to assume responsibility, in part, for the financial management of large banks and still further weaken the sense of obligation for efficient conduct of affairs which ought to fall entirely on non-official representatives of societies and individual share-holders? This is an absolutely unwarranted interference with the management of banks on the part of Government, for which there can be no justification. Again, their proposal is being foisted on banks in the face of strong opposition put up by those institutions. The latter have suggested, and it is an extremely reasonable suggestion, that as far as possible the case of each bank should be separately considered. The interests of societies and individual shareholders should be balance on the bank's boards and Government should have one nominee of the status of an Assistant Registrar only when a bank receives assistance from the public funds. It is to be hoped that Government will realise the mistake they are commiting in imposing on central banks their own pet constitution and in setting at nought the reasonable suggestions made to them. Then, again, the division sought to be made between shareholders who have deposits of a certain size with their bank and those who have not, is a most undesirable innovation. On the same principle, a dividing line or dividing lines may be drawn between societies, according to the size of their outstandings with the bank and also their overdues. The attempt of Government to improve the working of banks by chopping and paring their boards and by spicing them with their nominees, is simply crude, futile and ill-advised. Government will do well to listen to the counsel of the organisation of central banks started only recently and not to hasten with their proposed Rule. If the considered opinion of this organisation is to have no value, all hopes of building up a strong co-operattive movement in this province must be abandoned. And yet, at one time, we prided ourselves on having in Bombay a co-operative organisation of this character. Indeed, we have fallen on evil times. (Advance publication of an editorial note appearing in the issue of the Bombay Co-operative Quarterly for Dec. 1939, by courtesy of the Editor B. C. Quarterly).

Gujarati Ladies' Co-operative Stores

Reports of the child in the Home Exhibition opened on Friday last by Mr. R. P. Masani have already appeared in the papers. The reader would like to know something about the institution—the Gujarati Ladies Co-operative Stores—which organised this interesting exhibition. With the honourable exception of Madras, the co-operative stores has proved the despair of Indian co-operators. Barring the South Indian co-operative stores at Matunga and the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' co-operative stores at Dadar, the Womens Stores may be sited as the only successful instance of consumers' co-operation in Bombay. Much credit is due to the organisers, headed by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, for starting this venture at a time when co-operators, both official and non-official, were dubious about such institutions taking root in the Indian soil. The stores is now eight years old and though its history will necessarily be different from that of similar institutions in England, judging by its sales, the true criterion of the success of a stores, it may already be said to compare favourably with the famous Triplicane Stores of Madras. It has to be remembered that the rebate, high or low, is not everything in a co-operative stores. The Army and Navy Stores, while it worked as a co-operative stores, did not pay any dividend. The Triplicane Stores, in spite of its long life of thirty-four years, is not able to pay more than one per cent as rebate. The Gujarati Ladies Stores used to pay a rebate of 1.5 per cent. For the last two years it has had some small losses but it may be expected soon to recover lost ground. During the year ending 30th June, 1939, its share capital and reserves were Rs. 8,530 and Rs. 882 respectively, while sales came to Rs. 34,000 as against Rs. 25,000 of the previous year. We wish the stores all success, both for its own sake and for the periodic contributions it makes to the cultural and aesthetic life of Bombay.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Memorial

The Memorial Fund started by the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay, is kept open for some time more but out of the money so far collected the Managing Committee has decided to construct two modest houses, one at a Taluka centre in the Panchmahals Division of the Broach and Panchmahals District, and one at Baramati in Poona District. With money coming in the Committee propose to have two more houses, one in Karnatak and one in some other district of Maharastra and to have a suitable memorial of the late Sir Lalubhai in Greater Bombay. The houses in the mofussil will be generally useful to the members of co-operative societies coming to the Taluka town for meetings or for marketing their produce and will serve as centres of co-operative activities in the respective Talukas.

Late A. B. Chitre

KOLABA DISTRICT SOCIAL WORKER

A popular social and educational worker in Kolaba District passed away by the death of Mr. Anant Bajirao Chitre at the age of 68. Mr. Chitre was one of the pioneers and founders of the C. K Prabhu Prathamic Shikshana Samaj and worked with zeal and perseverance for the spread of education for the best 30 years of his life. Having put the said educational institution on a firm footing and promoted other multifarious social activities he had retired to his native place, where he devoted himself to village uplift work. Mr. Chitre died of Cancer at Khambeshwar, Taluka Mahad. He leaves behind him a widow, a brother and a large circle of friends and admirers.

Death Of Acharya Ramdeva

DEHRA DUN, Dec. 9.

Acharya Ramdeva, Governor of the Kanya Gurukul, died at 5-30 this morning. He was a prominent educationist in Northern India and a prominent Aryasamaj Leader. He was a co-worker of the late Swami Shraddhanand.—A.P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York: December 8.

	Season to-date.	This week.	CORRESPONDING Season 1937/8	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	2,447	330	6,804	205
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	3,951	191	3,094	181
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,610	221	1,796	139
Of which to Japan	355	53	408	44
Of which to China	121	16	17	5
Of which to Great Britain	837	56	236	13
Of which to Germany	39	.....	257	13
Stock at New York	.....	.....	.....	3,064
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	3,126	.....	3,492
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	.....	3,494	.....	9,951
World's visible supply	.....	.....	.....	7,987
Of which American cotton	.....	.....	.....	
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	.....	.....	4,428	250
Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,117	222	2,814	103

N. B.—All in bales 000's omitted.

Certified stocks 19,000 bales

DISCONTENT IN INDORE

Prajamandal Leaders Detained Without Trial

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

INDORE, Dec. 8.

There is great discontent in Indore State again. The Prime Minister Col. Dinanath has delivered a lengthy address before the Legislative Council, in which he has spoken on constitutional reforms and political agitation. In the speech before the Legislative Council the Prime Minister has again repeated the old threats.

The Prajamandal workers are dubbed as disloyal. But there is not even an iota of truth in this charge. The Prime Minister has banned four Gujarati and Hindi newspapers under the allegation that they were making propaganda against the Maharaja Holkar, which is not true. He has detained the prominent public worker Sjt. Hajarilal Jadia for the last three months without any trial. Mr. Jadias only fault was that he had demanded enquiries in the lathi charges which were made by the Indore Police during the last hartal on peaceful citizens.

The other public worker and journalist Sjt. Gokuldas Dhoot was arrested and detained without any trial for nearly three months in the State Jail. The allegations which were made against him were proved to be false by the letters of the Prime Minister's office. Still the Prime Minister Col. Dinanath surrounded by suspicion on all sides did not give proof of his high-mindedness by releasing Sjt. Dhoot. When the Prime Minister was not in a position to prove a single allegation against Sjt. Dhoot and the public was condemning all through the false propaganda against Mr. Dhoot, he released him in the last week of November.

INDIAN LIBERAL FEDERATION

Dr. Paranjpye To Preside Over Allahabad Session

ALLAHABAD, December 10

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye has been elected the President of the Indian National Liberal Federation which is to be held at Allahabad on December 27, 28 and 29.—A. P.

HUNGER-STRIKERS IN MALERKOTLA JAIL

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

According to a statement issued by the Secretary of the Punjab Ryasti Prajamandal, the condition of the three political prisoners in Malerkotla State jail who are on hunger-strike is reported to be serious.

Representations have been made by political bodies within and outside the State for permission to interview the prisoners with the purpose of prevailing upon them to give up the fast, but it is reported that no interview has been granted so far.—United Press.

Bikaner Ban On 'Rajasthan'

(From A Correspondent)

AJMER (By Mail).

It is reported that the Bikaner State Government has banned the entry of the "Rajasthan" a Hindi Weekly.

It may be remembered that the "Rajasthan" is already banned in the Udaipur, Bundi, and Karauli States. A few years back it was also banned in the States of Jaipur, Jodhpur and Sirohi, but in these three States the terms of the ban have now expired.

All-India Economic Conference

CHIDAMBARAM

(By Mail).

Dr. B. V. Narayanasvami Naidu General Secretary, Indian Economic Association writes:—

The 'Twenty Third Annual Conference will be held at Allahabad under the auspices of the Allahabad University between the 2nd and the 5th January, 1940. The Executive Committee has chosen 'Economics of War with special reference to India' as the current topic for discussion. Dr. L. C. Jain of the Punjab University will preside over the Conference. Pandit Amarnath Jha, M. A., Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. Members wishing to send printed copies of papers must send them to Dr. B. V. Narayanasvami Naidu on or before the 15th December. Further particulars may be obtained either from the General Secretary or from Prof. Rudra of the Allahabad University.

WILL ZETLAND FOLLOW MONTAGUE'S EXAMPLE?

Speculation Regarding Sir Stafford Cripps' Visit

(From Our Own Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

It is once again being asked in New Delhi—what will be the next move of the Secretary of State in answer to the Congress Working Committee's resolution? The coming visit of Sir Stafford Cripps is regarded as a hopeful sign, for the Opposition members in Parliament can play a great part in influencing the British Government's attitude towards India.

There is a strong feeling that Lord Zetland cannot better employ his time at present than by paying a visit to this country and seeking personal contacts with Political leaders. There is nothing of any particular importance to keep him busy at Whitehall. In fact, as the only big problem before him is the constitutional question raised by the Congress, it goes without saying that a personal study of the situation in India will help him to give sounder advice to the Cabinet.

The recent speeches of Lord Zetland have not shown that amount of sympathetic understanding which one expects of a Secretary of State. It is evident that he has not been able to grasp the real nature of the problem in India and so has been speakers in a manner which is not always helpful to the Viceroy in his efforts.

It may be remembered that during the last war, the then Secretary of State spent considerable time in this country in meeting Indian leaders and trying to understand Indian problems by personal discussion. Why should not Lord Zetland follow the example of Mr. Montague and undertake a trip to this country at once? Whether Lord Zetland is prepared to do this or not, the impressions which Sir Stafford Cripps carries with him, are bound to have some effect in British parliamentary circles.

Princely Activity

No sign of any political activity has been visible in the Viceroy's House. The only prominent visitor was the Maharaja of Bikaner, but it does not seem likely that his visit has anything to do with the constitutional controversy. The Princes seem to be content to wait and watch for the present. They evidently consider that the only wise course for them at present is to keep themselves aloof from the controversy and leave the British Government free to go on with the negotiations with the Congress and other political parties in British India.

There is no doubt however, that the Viceroy must have consulted the Maharajah of Bikaner on the question of the Constituent Assembly raised by the Congress. The question for the Princes to decide is whether they wish to have a place in the Constituent Assembly or would prefer to keep away from it as a purely British Indian question with which they have nothing to do. I am led to think that the attitude of the Princes tends towards the latter.

Whatever may be happening behind the scenes, they are not likely to come out openly in opposition to the British Indian demand for full Dominion Government under the Statute of Westminster. As the idea of Federation as equal partners on the basis of full responsible government is still absent from their minds, they appear to be veering round to the view that it would be for them to remain as separate entities and assure themselves only of the Paramount Power's protection. This is undoubtedly a shortsighted policy, but the fact is that most of the Princes appear to be receding to this view.

The impression here is that Dewans like Sir V. T. Krishnamachari and Sir Mirza Ismail who were recently here take a more statesmanlike view of the problem and have urged the Viceroy to act in the most liberal spirit possible and secure the co-operation of British Indian parties for responsible government at the Centre. The sudden visit of the Travancore Dewan, Sir C. P Ramaswami Iyer, has aroused a good deal of interest in political circles. People are asking whether he will urge the same view as his brother Dewans from Mysore and Baroda or plead for a different policy.

Defence Measures

The proposal to establish a Defence Advisory Committee to work with the Central Government has receded to the background. The Viceroy's opinion evidently is that there is no use in going forward with the formation of such a Committee without the co-operation of the Congress and other popular parties. Until therefore the major constitutional question is settled, there is little possibility of this committee coming into existence.

There are many ways in which popular interest in Defence measures can still be speeded up even without the assistance of an advisory committee. For instance, the time is long overdue for undertaking the rapid extension of the University Training Corps. For lack of funds the applications of two or three Universities for the establishment of these corps have had to be rejected. As now however the country is already faced with war, financial considerations should not stand in the way of encouraging the students of Universities to take up military training and developing the territorial units.

One of the subjects which is coming up for discussion at the ensuing meeting of the Inter-Universities Board is the extension of the University Training Corps. It is hoped that with the help of the Board it will be possible to raise more units in the Universities and give greater opportunities to Indian students to acquire training for the army career.

The number of territorial battalions raised in the provinces is also all too small. A concerted scheme for organising territorial forces on a large scale in the major provinces is not only feasible but desirable.

Indians In South Africa

The protracted negotiations which have been going on between the Government of India and the South African Government appear to have at last borne fruit. It is understood that the new Ministry, which is known to be less conservative than its predecessor, is willing to appoint a fact finding commission to go into the question of Indian penetration in the Transvaal.

As the whole basis for the proposed segregation laws is the allegation that the Indian Community has gone into these areas in such large numbers as to prove detrimental to European interests, an allegation which has been stoutly denied by the Indian community, an impartial investigation of these and other connected matters will be helpful to the authorities in solving this question.

It is not yet known whether there will be any Indian members in this fact finding committee, but it is said that the personnel will be chosen in such a way as to inspire general confidence. If the personnel is fixed after joint consultations between the two Governments and is considered satisfactory by the Indian organisations in South Africa, there is no reason why this attempt to find a settlement should not be welcomed. The new Minister of Interior, Mr. Lawrence, has undoubtedly shown a greater spirit of accommodation than Mr. Stuttaford who very nearly precipitated a crisis last year.

It is also known that the Education Member of the Government of India, Sir Jagdish Prasad, who is in charge of Indians overseas, has been keeping himself in touch with Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel in regard to the South African question and is in full possession of their views. He is not therefore likely to take any step without being fully assured of Congress views on the subject.

SEVEN DACOITS SHOT DEAD

Sequel To Regular Encounter With Kathiawar Police

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 10

Seven dacoits were shot dead following a thrilling encounter between a gang of armed dacoits and a police party. Three dacoits escaped under the cover of darkness.

On information that armed dacoits, after laying waste the village of Tikar in Muli State (Kathiawar), were running away, the police of three Native States chased the dacoits and when they were close up on them opened fire. Then an exchange of shots followed and a further armed police party from the Agency Headquarters helped the State police. After a regular fight, seven dacoits were shot dead.—United Press.

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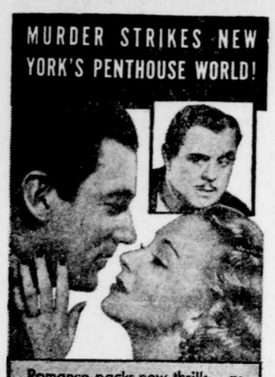

Romance packs new thrills...as a society lawyer, a night club beauty and a man living on borrowed time...crack the mystery of the Crime in the Clouds!

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VIRGINIA BRUCE
LEO CARRILLO · EDUARDO CIANNELLI · Lee Bowman
Screen Play by Frances Goodrich, Albert Hackett, Leon Gordon and Hugo Butler
Directed by Edwin L. Marin
Produced by John W. Considine Jr.
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M. G. M. Musical
BRITISH MOVIETONE NEWS

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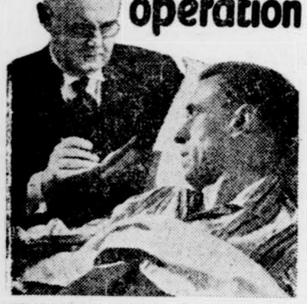
BETTE DAVIS · MIRIAM HOPKINS
THE OLD MAID
with GEORGE BRENT
DONALD CRISP · JANE BRYAN · LOUISE FAZENDA · JAMES
Directed by EDMUND GOULDING
PRESENTED BY WARNER BROS.

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Gastric Sufferer avoids operation



Here is another of the many cases in which a fortunate recommendation has saved a stomach sufferer from the surgeon's knife.

Suffered a very long time

"My husband was a great sufferer from gastric trouble and terrible indigestion for a very long time. The doctors said nothing but an operation could do any good. A friend advised him to try Maclean Brand Stomach Powder before giving in. He tried a bottle and felt much better, so continued, and has had no operation or doctor since. He can eat anything now and enjoy his meals and carry on with his work, which he had to give up for many weeks."—Mrs. G. F.

Never neglect stomach pain

You would be wise to take a dose or two of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder at the least sign of stomach discomfort. A clean stomach is essential to health.

WARNING! See the Signature
Alex. C. Maclean
Be sure to ask for Maclean Brand Stomach Powder which is only genuine with the signature "Alex. C. Maclean" on bottle and carton and the red seal on carton. It is never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets).

18

MACLEAN
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Stomach Powder

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Magsar Sud 1, 1996
Muslim: Shavvaal 29, 1356
Parsi: Tir 7, 1309
Hightide: 0-15; 12-02
Lowtide: 6-24; 18-03
Sunrise: 7h. 1m.
Sunset: 6h. 3m.
Corporation meeting 3 p.m., (B. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BHARAT SAMRAKSHAK SANGH.

The President of the All-India Maratha League, Major Sardar Bhimrao, Alias, Shau Saheb Patankar, M.L.C., arrived in Bombay on Sunday at 6-30 a.m. He was given a cordial reception by 150 volunteers of the Bharat Samrakshak Sangh, Bombay.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association, a Debate will be held in the Secondary Training College, Dhobie Talao, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m., when the following proposition will be moved:—"That in the opinion of this House, Teachers should take part in Politics."

A. R. P. LECTURES

Under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, a series of four lectures in Air Raid Precautions (open to the public) will be delivered at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, on 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th December from 5-15 p.m. to 6-45 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m., at the Congress House.

'CHILD IN THE HOME EXHIBITION'

To-day (Monday) 5-0 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. Indian Education Society's School for Girls', Branch No. 2.
6-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. N. S. D. Home for the Blind-Orchestra.
To-morrow (Tuesday) 5-0 p.m. to 5-15 p.m. Elphinstone High School.
6-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Hume High School Programme, Song, Dialogue, Interlude.

"WORK OF ARDIBESHT AMSHASHPAND IN UNIVERSE"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chinivala, Advocate will give his 19th discourse on "Cosmogenesis Work of Ardibesht Amshashpand in the Universe". All Parsis are cordially invited to attend.

WOMEN'S CLASSES AT ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM

For women who would desire to start or continue their studies in Urdu, English in Domestic Science (cooking and needlework) arrangements have been made for special classes from 4 to 5 p.m. in the Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School at Saboo Bagh, Bellasis Road. Particulars can be had on application to the Headmistress, Anjuman-i-Islam Girls' School, Saboo Bagh, Bellasis Road, Bombay.

A. R. P. INSTRUCTION AT B. E. S. T. WORKSHOPS

Commencing December 18 an A. R. P. Instructors' Course, consisting of 12 lectures and respirator drills on Mondays and Fridays at 6 p.m., will be conducted in the Club Room of the Company's Workshops at Dadar for the convenience of North Bombay residents. Applications for enrolment should be made in writing to Mr. B. W. Peel, Superintendent, B. E. S. T. Workshops, Kingsway, Dadar, before December 15.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Commercial Firms in India are allowed the use of figure group as first word in the next of commercial telegrams in plain language addressed to firms in U. K. on the following conditions (a) the group must consist of a number of figures limited to five (b) it must refer only to number of the telegram and number of telegram under reply (c) Censor authorities may demand from the sender the actual meaning of the group before passing.

BOMBAY SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Association, a Debate will be held in the Secondary Training College, Dhobie Talao, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m., when the following proposition will be moved:—"That in the opinion of this House, teachers should take part in politics." Speakers: Mr. A. R. Dawood, Rev. L. Raymond, Miss J. H. Dastur, Mrs. N. N. Samarth, Mr. S. S. Pavri, Dr. J. H. Wadia, Professor P. A. Wadia will preside.

MR. RAMNIVAS RAMNARAIN'S SON'S MARRIAGE

The wedding ceremony of Mr. Radha Krishna, son of Mr. Ramnivas Ramnarain, with Raj Kumari, daughter of Shahu Ramnarainji of Bareilly, which had been postponed owing to a death in the bride's family, will take place at 6 p.m. at "Shanti Bhuvan" Peddar Road, on Wednesday, 13th inst. The marriage procession will leave "Anand Bhuvan" at 4-30 p.m. and proceed to "Shanti Bhuvan."

INDIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.

The second Indian Political Science Conference will be held at Lahore on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th January, 1940, under the presidentship of Dr. P. N. Banerjee, M.A., D.Sc., (Economics) London., M.L.A. (Central), ex-Minto Professor of Economics, Calcutta University. All enquiries in connection with accommodation and board should be addressed to Principal G.D. Sondhi, Head of the Department of Political Science, Punjab University, Lahore.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Jamaica Inn" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10.
REGAL—"Stanley and Livingstone" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Society Lawyer." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Real Glory" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Old Maid" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Kahan Hai Manzil Teri" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"On the River" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Mera Haq" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Aulad" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"As You Please" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Admi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bhagva Zenda" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Confessions of a Nazi Spy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DIAMOND—"The Spider's Web" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

NEW EMPIRE SOCIAL TELEGRAMS

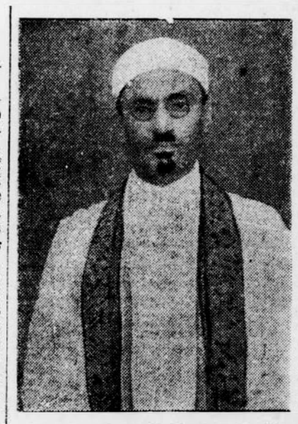
From Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department:—

From the 14th instant new Empire social telegrams (G. L. T.) may be accepted for trans-Jordania and all Empire countries for which ordinary rate of 13 annas is shown in Sec. 24 of Postal and Telegraph Guide (current issue) except Canada and Sudan. X. L. T. traffic is not admissible for these countries but admissible for all others, except Russia, under provisions of Clause 453 of the Guide. Empire social telegrams should consist solely of greetings, family news or non-commercial, personal affairs. A declaration to this effect should be signed by the sender on the telegram form. Special instructions G. L. T. should be written before the address but are not charged for. Telegram must bear full postal address of addressee. They must be written entirely in plain language and must not relate to trade or business but may include figures provided the total figure groups are not more than one-third of the total of chargeable words. Charges are Rs. 3-6-0 for the first twelve-words, excluding special instruction G. L. T. and four and half annas for every additional word. For the purpose of transmission or delivery G. L. T.s are to be treated as N. L. T.s. if this service exist for the country, and as D. L. T.s in respect of others. Reply paid is the only special service admissible. Pending printing of special Forms use existing D. L. T. forms, with necessary changes.

Delivery of G. L. T.s and X L. T.s in India will be in greetings forms and envelopes.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION

Mr. L. B. Raje, Vice-President the Bombay Theosophical Federation will lecture in English in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., on "War Visible and Invisible".



Mr. Framroze A. Bode, who has been appointed Dastur of the recently built N. M. Petit Fasli Atash Kadeh (the Fire Temple) near Churchgate Station.

Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union

The following are a few extracts from the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, Third Annual Report:—

During the year ended 30th September, 1939, 145 members received the benefit of the Free Legal Aid Scheme.

About 20 members were given free medical treatment.

A Free Benefit Scheme was started in November 1938, at the time of the last Conference with a view to granting relief to the members of the Union, during periods of unemployment, sickness and old age.

Certain proposals which would improve the economic status of the City Chauffeurs, have been made to the W.I.A.A. on behalf of the Union.

DELHI OLYMPIC SPORTS

(Left to Right) Mahmud-ul-Hasan, Amir Bux and Din Mahmood who stood first, second and third, respectively, in the 12 miles road race in the Olympic Sports held at Delhi recently.

A.-I. TEACHERS' TENNIS TOURNAMENT

The tenth All-India Teachers' Tennis Tournament will be held at Lucknow this year and the final matches will be played at the time of the 15th All-India Educational Conference during the last week of December, 1939. The tournament is open to all men and women connected with education; teachers, lecturers, professors, inspectors and administrative officers of British India and Indian States and is played in the singles event only. A running shield called Rai Bahadur Batuk Prasad Trophy will be awarded to the winner and two personal prizes will be awarded to the winner and the runner up in memory of the late Professor P. K. Telang of the Central Hindu College, Benares. All educational workers are cordially invited to participate in the tournament. The entry fee is Rs. 3 only.

There will also be a Badminton tournament as well. Further particulars regarding the tennis and the badminton tournaments may be had from Dr. L. K. Shah, Hony. Secretary. XVth All-India educational Conference. Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow.

Mr. V. P. Natu, Esq., Asstt. Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, is the present holder of the Trophy.

(From Mr. E. W. Muirby, Convener, Recreation and Amusement Committee. XVth A.-I. Teachers' Conference.)

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Delicious Quaker Oats Builds Stamina To Keep You Well

All over India families are testifying to better health since eating Quaker Oats. And no wonder, for Quaker Oats is a whole grain food that contains the very elements needed to build health and strength—to supply the stamina and vitality to ward off sickness. It is Nature's finest health insurance.

Quaker Oats is delicious too and can be prepared in many different ways. Give Quaker Oats to your family daily.

TWO KINDS — the standard Quaker Oats which cooks in 20 minutes and the new Quick Cooking Quaker Oats which cooks in 2½ minutes. Both equally delicious, both equally beneficial. *Buy a tin today.*

QUAKER OATS

33C

QUAKER OATS PORRIDGE

In saucepan stir slowly one part Quaker Oats into two parts freshly boiling water. Boil twenty minutes or longer. If Quick Cooking Quaker Oats is used, boil two and a half minutes or longer. Serve hot adding sugar and almonds or milk to taste. If a thick porridge is desired, use less water to obtain consistency desired.

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THE DENTAL DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1939

DESIST

Protests against Mr. Jinnah's incitement of Muslims to celebrate their "deliverance" from the Congress Ministries continue to pour in from all quarters and from Muslim leaders themselves. A meeting of Muslim nationalists, held at Lahore under the auspices of the Azad Muslim Conference, has unanimously adopted a resolution condemning Mr. Jinnah's move as "detrimental to the best interests of the country" as also those of the Muslim community itself. Mr. Asaf Ali has condemned the move in stronger terms. Mr. Jinnah himself seems to have begun to feel uncomfortable about it, if we read correctly between the lines of his second statement just issued on the same subject. He says in that statement, almost apologetically, that he has done nothing more than ask for "popular Ministries fully representing the popular, rather than a party, will." Now, in the sense in which popular Ministries are understood all over the world, Congress Ministries were popular, so much so that even in a province like Bombay, where Congress majority in the Legislature was very small no alternative popular Ministry was found possible. If, however, Mr. Jinnah meant that the Ministries should be more representative still, say, as coalition Ministries, it would have been much wiser for him to press the idea in his forthcoming talks with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. And only if he had failed in his attempts there should he have thought of more drastic methods. As Mr. Rajagopalachariar says: "It is a different thing altogether to say that, apart from any actual grievance, a community is entitled to feel dissatisfied in regard to participation in administrative power. Mr. Jinnah is entitled to suggest remedies for a position created by communal electorates. The hopes and aspirations of people are facts to be taken notice of, but it is wrong to seek to buttress them with baseless allegations." In fact, we believe that the establishment of coalition Ministries will form one of the important features of a Congress-League settlement.

Gandhiji's Appeal

Gandhiji has done well to appeal to Mr. Jinnah either to desist from the move or at least to postpone it till the allegations against the Congress have been examined judicially by some competent authority. When these allegations were publicly made and repeated some months ago, Congress Ministries considered them and honestly believed that they were groundless. Mr. Jinnah was not bound to accept as final the view of the accused. But he should not be, as Gandhiji pertinently points out, both the judge and the accuser. It would have been best for him to accept the Congress offer to refer all the disputes to arbitration by persons mutually agreed upon. But he dismissed the offer on the ground that he had already referred the whole subject to the Viceroy. But now he does not wait for the decision either of the Viceroy or the Governors who have taken over the reins of administration from the Congress Ministries. He assumes that the verdict is against the Congress and calls upon millions of Muslims, very few of whom know the facts of the grievances against it, to accept his or the League Committee's verdict as final and to condemn the Congress, representing many more millions. A sad but inevitable effect of this ill-considered decision will be that, as Gandhiji points out, many Muslims will harbour ill-will against an old national organisation which is as much theirs as any other Indians'. The grim irony of the situation is completed by the fact that the public thanksgiving at the deliverance from the Congress regime is to be celebrated about the very time when the negotiations between the Congress and the League are to be resumed. Mr. Jinnah has been protesting repeatedly that he is as anxious as ever to help a settlement. Does he seriously believe that this thanksgiving business is calculated to help a settlement?

Open Negotiations

It is so fatally easy for even one man to do much mischief but it is the duty of the many to avert it by all possible means. Gandhiji has given the right lead in appealing to Mr. Jinnah to desist. Other leaders of the Congress as also of other bodies anxious about communal unity should join him in the appeal. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is perfectly right in repudiating Mr. Jinnah's allegations, particularly because, as he now informs the public, he had himself urged the Congress Premiers to desire the Governors to intervene if minority interests were in jeopardy and the latter had found no occasion to intervene. Sardar Vallabhbhai has reason to regret that, though the Governors had informed the Premiers that the charges made by the Muslim League were unwarranted, "even now the Viceroy and the Governors, for reasons of their own, do not reply to these charges with which they are as much concerned as the Ministers." He is also right in his view that the atmosphere likely to be created by the demonstrations suggested by Mr. Jinnah is hardly conducive to successful negotiations. But he is not right in declaring: "It is humanly impossible to carry on any negotiations with self-respect unless this highly offensive statement is withdrawn. It is also inconsistent with the dignity of a great national organisation like the Congress to negotiate under the threat of such a countrywide communal demonstration." Often in the past the Congress has urged Government to carry on negotiations in the midst of even a militant popular campaign. Often enough negotiations become particularly necessary because of an atmosphere charged with ill-will. As Pundit Jawaharlal said at Allahabad last evening, Congress was a strong and "shandar" (dignified) body and felt the heavy responsibility that lay on its shoulders and, therefore, was not going to be side-tracked by heated controversy. We fervently hope considerations of prestige will not prevent the Congress and the League from resuming the already too long delayed negotiations.

Indian Cotton Interests

Presiding over the eighteenth annual general meeting of the East India Cotton Association, Sir Purshotamdas sounded a timely warning in the following terms: "I am against Government controlling prices of the produce of the agriculturist, especially of such produce as are exported. The reason for this is that if a Government cannot help the grower when the range of prices is at an unremunerative and uneconomic level, there is no excuse for such Government to interfere when the grower is beginning to average up the very meagre return he received during years of depression." There is considerable truth in this warning and Sir Purshottamdas will be warmly supported by all those who have a feeling of sympathy for the millions of cotton growers who are economically ruined owing to the large crops produced by the United States and by the artificial Exchange ratio. The Washington administration adopted several measures to maintain a fair price for U. S. cotton, and the Egyptian Government also did their best in the same direction. But the interest of Indian cotton grower was neglected, with the result that to sell our cotton we had to lower prices to ruinous levels. This resulted in fairly large exports but the American Government, being alive to the interests of American cotton growers, adopted subsidy payments on exports of U S cotton, while the interests of the Indian growers were neglected and their income dwindled to Rs. 43 crores in the past two years against Rs. 70 crores in 1936-37.

Sir Purshotamdas points out that the exchange control which has been devised in India as a result of the control of the Sterling-Dollar exchange in London entails on the exporter of raw commodities from India to America a loss of 2 to 3 per cent. This is purely due to control in London and free exchange movement in America. Even gold exports are penalised on account of this disparity and it clearly indicates that the Government neglect India's economic interest. The export subsidy introduced by the Washington administration has resulted in large exports of cotton from America which amounted to over five million bales during the past five months, as against the total export of 3,414,000 bales in the previous year. The depreciation in the dollar value of the Sterling from 4.68 to 4.02 has almost completely offset the amount of subsidy granted. The sum provided for exports has been exhausted and now the subsidy to the extent of 1.10 cents has been eliminated from the total of 1.50 cents. This has proved a boon to the Indian cotton grower and will help considerably in sustaining the rise recorded in Indian cotton prices. The outlook is encouraging and our textile industry has a great opportunity to make India self-sufficient in respect of our textile requirements owing to reduced competition from Lancashire. Indian mills are in a position to expand production during the current war, and there is room for exports to neighbouring Asiatic and African countries, if the Government are sympathetic. Thus, with a view to insuring prosperity to the Indian cotton grower and the textile industry, it is essential that we should have a stable cotton price-structure which can adjust itself to changes in war conditions and inspire confidence. To this end it is essential that over-enthusiasm and over-speculation are eliminated from the cotton market.

Recently the Bombay Government have been discussing the problem of banning options business and a communique issued on Thursday stated that Governor of Bombay intended to promulgate an Act declaring void all options in cotton. The market is now awaiting the details but there exists a belief that such a ban will have no influence unless option business is declared a cognisable offence. The East India Cotton Association believes that, in the absence of unitary control, patchwork or half-hearted measures may succeed in making matters more complicated. In such circumstances the duty of the Association is clear. It is well-known that annual option business has a legitimate aspect of calling for a delivery and giving delivery when the right to "call" is exercised. But this facility is misused and nearly 90 per cent. of Teji-Mandi business is done on mere credit without payments of premium money. Such contracts do not go through the Clearing House at each settlement and virtually amount to gambling. The Association has not framed any rules and regulations governing Teji-Mandi contracts, and it has no right to plead for the retention of yearly Teji-Mandi contracts. If such operations were made in a systematic manner there would have been no misuse of the facility. The trade did not stop at this but introduced monthly Teji-Mandi operations while the Mahajan Association flourished with weekly Teji-Mandi operations. Nobody can say a word against systematic and organised speculation as long as it does no harm to the social life and 'bona fide' trade. If the Association still decides to put its house in order, there is no need for Government intervention. Sir Purshotamdas took considerable pains to find out a way for honest agreement with the Mahajan Association to bring all operations under the control of one body by mutual consent but met with no success. If unitary control is necessary to establish ideal trading conditions in the cotton trade, there is nothing to check it. Fresh attempts may be made to achieve the laudable object and if any selfish element opposes the satisfaction of a long-felt need, the Association will do well to adopt independent action with the support of the public and establish a separate trading ring with a smaller unit. If the members of this Association strictly abide by the rules and bye-laws many of the existing evils will disappear. There will be more orderly markets and fluctuations will be controlled in case of emergency as is done at present on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange and there will be no street dealings beyond the stipulated time. To achieve this is a laborious task and Sir Purshotamdas, who has dedicated his services to the Indian cotton trade, should realize that the Association will be more benefited by self-help than by depending on Government sanctions.

Truth Behind Propaganda

By H. N. BRAILSFORD

LONDON.
(Delayed in Transmission).

We have all been reading M. Molotov's speech in the hope of discovering the clue to the enigma of Russia's policy. Up to a point his meaning was clear. Russia does not intend to be involved in this war as a belligerent.

This disposes of the worst fears that her recent attitude had aroused: that if this singular war which, on land and in the air is as yet little more than an angry armed neutrality, should last for the three years of the official prediction, her attitude of abstention might change.

But for the early future, at least, we must reckon Russia among the most determined of the neutrals. Her neutrality, however, is highly benevolent towards Germany. M Molotov declared that Russia has always desired a strong Germany as an indispensable condition for European peace.

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Until the other day Russian diplomacy had been singularly successful in concealing this desire. Was it to strengthen Germany that she armed Republican Spain? Was it for this purpose that she twice proposed a conference to devise ways of resisting Nazi aggression?

Again, it was interesting to read M. Molotov's denunciations of the Versailles peace. For several years any criticism of Versailles had been banished from Communist propaganda, and Russia stood, at Geneva and elsewhere, for the rigid maintenance of the "status quo" in Europe.

Now the course has been reversed; the inference is clear enough. It is a main purpose of Moscow's policy that Hitler's subjects should think of Russia as their friend.

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It is a highly practical friendship, for the proof of it will be the delivery within two months of a million tons of fodder and wheat—an almost incredible quantity. We starve the German masses, or try to do it; Russia feeds them.

The speech then went on to dwell on the Imperialist aims of the Western Powers. One might inquire whether Germany, which is to be strengthened, was wholly free from Imperialism when she invaded Spain and swallowed Czechoslovakia and Poland.

There followed a long passage of self-congratulation on the new access of power which Russia herself can register. It has been a remarkable achievement, and it is not yet completed. Others do the fighting; Russia reaps the gains.

I listened with mixed feelings to the statistics, in the verbatim German version, that gave the number of square kilometres added to Soviet territory. This is not Imperialism in the sense in which we must use that word when we think of India or Kenya. There is no Russian owning class to exploit this territory. Its labour will enrich no idlers in Moscow or Kiev.

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The mass of the poorer peasants —the Jews and the workers—will gain by the change, though I doubt whether collectivised agriculture will please the enterprising Ukranian farmers.

But Imperialism has two meanings. It is a quest for riches, but it is also a bid for power.

Of late I have come to think that power may be the more characteristic objective of the two. It is rather power than material wealth at which Hitler aims.

Seen from this angle, Russia has consolidated her power in the Baltic. She imposed her will by armed pressure.

She has acquired several Maltas and Gibraltars along the Baltic coast. She has permanently quartered on these States a garrison of 70,000 men with their warplanes. Tied by a permanent alliance to Moscow, they are now about as independent as our own satellites, Egypt and Irak.

In fairness, I will add two qualifications. Firstly, at the expense of Poland, Russia has been generous to Lithuania by giving her Vilna. Secondly, "independence" in the jungle-world of to-day is a meaningless word. Only a great armed Power can be independent. No reality has been in independence lost on the Baltic shores.

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The same procedure is now about to be applied to Finland, with this difference: that the Finns are tougher and have at least made the preliminary motions of resistance.

It is not a pleasant spectacle for those of us who used to think of the Soviet Union as the Socialist Fatherland I will use no harsh words, but I will ask one question: What should we have said about Germany if she and not Russia had demanded with threats—or M. Molotov in the full version did threaten—the port of Hango on the Finnish mainland, and a good deal more as well?

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This is power-politics as cynical as anything in the history of capitalism; but, in fairness, I repeat the motive is not exploitation.

And what better have we to offer for the future of civilisation? We snatch no Maltas or Gibraltars; our fathers saved us that trouble.

It is no novelty when we send garrisons to Egypt: all we need do is to reinforce the garrison that has been there for half a century.

Even when we alienate India, as this Government is doing, that is nothing new. And there were king-makers in London long before our present-day Tories took to nominating unemployed princes to the thrones they have yet to conquer.

Is that all we have to offer to civilisation? If that were so, then for aught I care Hitler and Stalin might divide Europe between them.

These things are the dross of the past. We have something better to give the world. We have, first of all, what no totalitarian regime dare grant: we have freedom of thought and freedom of speech.

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If our rulers wrong India, we can still do what Burke did and Bradlaugh and Keir Hardie: we can denounce the wrong and enforce amendment, however slowly.

If they threaten us, as Sir John Anderson did last week, with a police tyranny, it is still possible in a few outspoken speeches, like those of Foot and Herbert Morrison, to compel the Government to withdraw its regulations.

Without this right we should soon lapse into the other totalitarian abomination of cruelty. Nature breeds Sadists here as elsewhere. They would carry out their purges and stage Hell within a concentration camp everywhere if we could be terrorised into silence.

No German dare expose Dachau: no Russian dare question Stalin's justice. Without mercy and justice, the intellect itself will rot under these systems of suppression. There can be no thought that deserves the name without freedom of debate.

I do not suggest that with arms

(Continued on page 9, column 3.)

Frankly Speaking

Wise Repudiation

The Russians have followed up their wireless statement with an official assurance to the Rumanian Foreign Minister that the article in the *Communist International*, the Comintern periodical, did not reflect "the feelings of reciprocal friendship between the Soviet Union and Rumania." That article, which attacked and threatened Rumania and called for a communist agitation in the country, created, it will be recalled, a minor international sensation. But the repudiation of it by the Soviet Government is no less of a sensation; for it constitutes one of the rarest instances of an open declaration of a difference of opinion between the Soviet and the Comintern. One cannot say how far it is a real case of a genuine difference of views, but it is obvious that the repudiation has been largely inspired by Turko-Rumanian response to the article and by Italy's threat. Trouble with Rumania would precipitate a serious crisis in the Balkans and elsewhere to the prejudice of Russia. And we are glad that she is avoiding it even though, her attitude may greatly disappoint Germany.

Italo-German Relations

The *Diplomatische Korrespondenz*, the organ of the Nazi Foreign Office, has commended the *communique* on Italy's foreign policy recently issued by the Grand Fascist Council. It is amusing for the simple reason that the *communique* represents not so much a re-iteration of Italo-German friendship as an unmistakable warning to Germany. The reference to the dead and buried Treaty of Alliance was no more than a courtesy and, in view of later development, an ironical one. Italian attitude towards Germany is now represented by her opinion of the Nazi-Russian friendship, by her open and demonstrative support to Finland and by her activities in, and declarations regarding the Balkans. Indeed, the operative part of the *communique*, in the present situation, is the threat to potential aggressors against the Balkan State. That threat applies to Germany as well as to Russia.

The Home Beautiful

The Child in the Home Exhibition, organised by the Gujerati Stree Sahakari Mandal and opened on Friday by Mr R. P. Masani, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, is perhaps the first of its kind in the city but it deserves to be an annual function, to judge from its utility and the interest taken in it by the public. The Exhibition is so designed as to instruct mothers —Mr. Masani rightly suggested, and quite naturally, that fathers should not be neglected—about the three essentials of the Home Beautiful, namely, health, comfort and beauty. Mr. Masani pointed out how persons with even moderate means could provide their children with such a home. Unfortunately, in this country a small percentage of the population possess even moderate means. But the poorer the persons, the greater is their need to know the best methods of ensuring at least a tolerable standard of health, comfort and beauty.

A National Duty

It is sad to think that, while the poor people's needs in this respect are many and urgent, the difficulty of giving them the necessary instruction is vast because of their ignorance and the paucity of sincere welfare workers. We need numerous institutions like the one that has organised this exhibition. And they will be more effective if they are non-sectional. The well-known Baby-Weeks can be made the means of much useful instruction in mother-craft, if they are organised on right lines. Mr. Masani was perfectly right when he said that all this work is of great national importance. And it is much to be hoped that our public leaders, in spite of their preoccupation, with matters political, will find some time for the no mean task of ensuring a good start in life for our rising generation.

LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETS

According to Madame Tabouis the present session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be utilised by a strong contingent of Nazi agents to bully and blackmail neutral delegates into making a big demonstration for peace. The attempt will not succeed, although it is symptomatic of the fear of the Germans among neutrals that some of them have declared their intention of seeing to it that the Council does not deal with any subject and any aggression other than the Russian. The Russo-Finnish war will, however, be fully discussed and there is already in evidence the practical certainty of a united front against the Russian action. It is regrettable that Russia should have antagonised a whole world. But in spite of the fact that many of the League States are moved by reactionary impulses, we must insist again that reactionary sympathy is no fault of Finland and that such sympathy does not alter the fact of her being the victim of an aggression.

What will the League do? Suggestions vary from "expulsion" of Russia and sanctions against her to "naming" her as the aggressor and declaring the League's goodwill towards Finland as was done in the case of China. The League will not dare to resort to the former measures, but it is likely to adopt the latter. When China was given the latter alternative as all the help the League could render to a victimised Member State we denounced the Geneva decision as cowardly and cynical treachery. We still hold that view. But in this case we consider, for the sake of Russia as also of the rest of the world, that moral condemnation will be enough. And we earnestly hope—though there is very little ground to do so—that the Russians will see the error of their ways and consent to a satisfactory and honourable settlement of their conflict with Finland for which the Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Norway and Sweden propose to try through the League.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

When Mr. Jinnah recently made the charges, I again instructed every Premier to invite his Governor's attention to them as they also affected him and I was informed that the Governors considered the charges as unwarranted."

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In the latest statement apropos of his "Day of Deliverance', Mr. Jinnah says he is fully justified in calling for it.

After reading his explanation carefully, we feel we must congratulate the Qaid-e-Azam on having fully justified Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

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By the way, we have just had presented to us by the Junior Colleague an interesting novelty in the form of a comparative study of the recent statements of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

It is a treat, literary and cultural; but we regret to say that we cannot but deprive you of it.

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"Freedom like peace is indivisible. If freedom is violated in any part of the world, it will disturb other places."

—Sir Stafford Cripps at Allahabad.

Finland, of course, has wilfully and maliciously placed herself outside the world.

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REMAIN THE REMAINS

Signor Gayda insists that Italo-German relations remain as fixed by the Treaty of Alliance.

Apparently, the treaty fixed them by firmly putting them on the spot.

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On behalf of Germany the *Diplomatische Korrespondenz* welcomes the Italian declaration of policy and its amplification by Gayda.

Because the Balkan grapes have been rendered so rudely and suddenly sour.

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The German Official Wireless has started the allegation—we mean, has announced that two German Customs officials have been shot near the German-Yugo-Slav frontier.

It is obvious that Italy will again have to emphasise "Italo-German relations as fixed by the Treaty of Alliance" with er-er-specific reference to Yugo-Slavia too.

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Owing to heavy losses Germany it is reported from Paris, is beginning to get uneasy regarding the position of its U-boat fleet.

The Nazis ought to threaten to "punish"—as they are reported to be doing to neutrals—Churchill and all will be easy.

* * * *

'Daddy, what effect does the moon have on the tide?'

'Not any, son. Only on the untied.'

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Losers are never accused of cheating.

A genius is a fool who succeeds; a fool is a genius who fails.

Don't get too swift; you can walk farther in a day than you can run.

Time heals all wounds. But our time on earth is limited. That's the trouble!

Wives wonder why husbands are so pensive and husbands wonder why their wives are so expensive.

Municipal Affairs

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

The affairs of the Municipal Corporation attract public attention only from time to time. As a rule the business of the Corporation consists of so much routine and so much which to the vast majority of the citizens of Bombay is of little interest and less importance. A bridge is to be rebuilt here and a urinal to be erected there and a dwelling-house cleaned or demolished Attending the debates of the Corporation one gathers the impression that these details of the Corporation take up more time than is justified. Members seem to like the idea of repeating 'ad nauseam' the history of a procedure adopted since the days they first came to the Corporation and reminiscences of this kind are a speciality of some of the veterans of the Opposition benches. The Congress by comparison is a fairly recent Municipal party and their claim to speak from memory is limited only to a few years experience. It would have been pathetic, if both sides attempted to emulate each other in tests of memory

However, now and again some matter or the other comes up, which deserves the attention of the public. One looks now to the days that are to come and sees a number of small but constructive resolutions that the Corporation will discuss. Already they have asked the Commissioner to report on the possibility of a reading room and a library for its members. I would also suggest the inclusion in this library of a few books on the Art of Debate and Public speaking and specially one on the "Economy of Time," a copy of which should be presented to each Mayor at the beginning of his term of office.

More seriously, there is the resolution, which is with a view to inquire into the growing expenditure of the Corporation Over ten lacs is the figure quoted and some committee must look into this question if the finances of the Corporation are to remain on a sound and healthy basis.

There are other constructive resolutions also, but on the whole they are of minor importance The main thing is that the Corporation should keep abreast of the times and should take into consideration the present situation and should do something real and radical to solve such problems as A R P and profiteering, and living conditions and housing, and such other social problems as are the bane of this city's existence. One feels that these problems can be tackled by this Corporation, but it must do them now nd soon.

CONGRESS PARTY IN CORPORATION

Comprehensive Social Programme Ahead

Messrs. R. B. Raut and G. N. Desai, Secretaries of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, have published a report of the working of the Party in the Corporation during the six months of its career. The Party consists of 58 members and has got elected all its nominees to the various statutory and other committees.

In their report, the Secretaries write:—

"While it became possible to take decision for immediate action in the matter of primary education, in several of the matters it became necessary to obtain reports from the Commissioner in order to get basic information on which specific programmes may be drawn up. The need of adequate and suitable Housing Accommodation is acute. The Municipality is annually constructing some hundred tenements from year to year; but now a comprehensive scheme is asked for from the Commissioner.

GARDENS AND PARKS

"It is also proposed to give effect to the recommendations of the Rent Enquiry Committee in so far it lies within the power of the Corporation, at the same to get the Municipal Act suitably amended in order that the process of providing housing and clearing slum areas may be quickened and cheapened. A crowded city like Bombay must have as many open spaces and recreation grounds as possible and a scheme for this is awaited from the Commissioner.

"The question of having more maternity homes is before the Medical Committee; the construction of a T. B. Hospital is to be proceeded forthwith; the question of expanding medical relief is under consideration. The basket privy system in the North is to be abolished and the water-closets are to take its place at the cost of the Municipality; and a programme of constructing more foot-paths is steadily pursued. A report on the possibility of augmenting the storage capacity of the Behar Lake is expected shortly. With a view to encourage cleanliness and hygienic habits bath-rooms and washing places are to be provided for sweeper staff who will also get uniforms

SWIMMING BATHS

"The Commissioner is also requested to look into the possibility of organising swimming baths and of encouraging physical culture by giving grants to well constituted Vyayam Shalas. The question of opening creches for babies of workers is engaging attention and the problem of adequate supply of pure milk is already on the anvil. A Consultative Committee is entrusted with the question of analysing the conditions of service of lower staff in the Municipality and of making suitable recommendations for improving them.

"Several amendments of the Municipal Act have been suggested to Government of which the most important one relates to overhauling the Constitution and functions of the School's Committee. The finances of the Corporation receive due attention of the Party which has drawn pointed attention of the executive to the need of revising procedure of realising Corporation taxes and dues promptly and effectively and its modifications are awaited.

"The Party maintains in short continued vigilance on the affairs of the Corporation and takes care to see that the right thing is done at the right time and that it is in the welfare of the public in general."

Haj Pilgrims For Karachi

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The first batch of Haj Pilgrims from Bengal and Assam left for Bombay this evening by the B N R. Mail 'en route' to Karachi. The pilgrims numbered about 350. —A. P

Assam's New Ministry

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Mr. Gopinath Bardoloi, ex-Premier of Assam and Rev. C. Nichols Roy, leader of the New Coalitionist Party in the Assam Assembly arrived here to-day. They saw late in the afternoon Dr Bidhan Chandra Roy and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, members of the Congress Working Committee in connection with the present Ministerial situation in Assam.—United Press.

Agra Zamindars To Fight Tenancy Bill

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

Three resolutions launching an offensive against the newly enacted Tenancy Bill of U. P. which recently received the Governor's assent were adopted by a meeting of the Agra Province Zamindars' Association held to-day, Nawab Sir Mohammad Yusuf presiding

The first resolution took serious exception to such provisions of the Tenancy Bill as directly or indirectly took away the fundamental rights of the Zamindars and were further expropriatory or discriminatory in character

The second resolution formed a selection board to set up candidates to contest the election for the vacant seats in the Upper House of the U. P. Legislature.

The last resolution asked the Agra Province Zamindars to file suits in law courts against the provisions of the Tenancy Bill (now Law) which threaten their fundamental rights.—United Press

Manu Subedar To Represent Indian Chambers At Industries Conference

BOMBAY, Sunday.

It is understood Mr. Manu Subedar, M.L.A. (Central), has been elected to represent the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry at the Industries Conference convened by the Government of India which is to be held at Mysore on December 15

This is the first time, a non-official member has been invited by the Government.—A. P.

Azuma Maru Safe

TOKYO, December 10.

The owners of the freighter "Azuma Maru" have received a direct wireless assuring them of the vessel's safety. It is stated the report that the ship sent out an S.O.S. is attributable to misunderstanding by a Dutch newspaper.—Reuter.

Lithuanian Germans' Repatriation

KAUNAS, December 10.

The repatriation of Germans from Lithuania, originally planned to begin in October, then postponed till December, is now postponed till the Spring. The announcement of the second postponement has been made by Herr Reichhardt, leader of the German Lithuanian Nazis after his visit to Berlin.—Reuter.

DISCUSSION ON DOMINION STATUS BILL

Nariman's Opposition In Xavier College Parliament

A bill to make provisions for the conferment of Dominion Status on India, was introduced in the mock parliament whose session commenced in St. Xavier's College on Sunday. Both the Government benches and the opposition were to be addressed by a galaxy of hardened debating talent among whom were Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Sir H. P. Mody on the Government side and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Maharaja of Nawanagar, Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Mr. Manu Subedar on the Opposition side. The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa was the Speaker of the Parliament. Some of the speakers who were not present to-day are expected to-day.

The Prime Minister, Mr. A. Correa Fernandes, in introducing the Bill in the Parliament referred to the critical situation confronting the international world of politics also the growing consciousness of Indian nationalism which made the framing of a Constitution for India with a view to the conferment of Dominion Status, a paramount necessity.

In the absence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the mantle of leading the Opposition devolved on the shoulders of Mr. K. F. Nariman who carried away the House by his uninterrupted wit and eloquence for more than half an hour. He did not recognise the principle or the authority of the royal proclamation which made the bill possible: India's constitution could be framed only by the Indians. The proclamation which sought to confer Dominion Status on India would not be acceptable to any self-respecting Indian whose goal was complete independence. It was true that there were differences of opinion in the country and the relations between the important communities were none of the best. But the problems were purely domestic and the moment outside influence was withdrawn they would be resolved with little trouble, for the difficulties were created and fostered by alien influence who believed in the policy of "divide and rule."

Sir H. P. Mody, Chancellor of the Exchequer, charged the Opposition with not knowing their minds. They conveniently ignored such burning questions as communal disunity, and the Princes. Also they had no experience in corporate working. It was no use talking about safeguards for the safeguards provided for the working of Provincial Autonomy had proved illusory, and the same could be expected when all India was federated at the Centre.

Mr. Manu Subedar, speaking for the Opposition said. "Gandhiji has broken our mental chains today: to-morrow we will break the physical chains shackling us to the tail of the British lion. Once a people were determined to be free nothing could stem their onward march."

It was pointed out from the Treasury benches that India's defence was deficient. Why was this he asked when India was spending more for defence than up-to-date Nippon?

The debate will continue this evening

King Back In Britain

LONDON, December 10.

The King returned to Britain following the visit to the British troops in France.—

The King returning from his six day visit to the troops in France re-crossed the Channel aboard a British destroyer, remaining on the ship's bridge throughout the trip. He landed with little ceremonial at a south coast port and immediately motored to London.—Reuter.

King's Tour Of Troops' Inspection

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Reuter's special correspondent with the B. E. F. states that the King continued his tour of inspection of British troops and visited units in the line. Since His Majesty arrived in France on Monday he has given all his energy to going round among the soldiers and airmen, learning how they are getting on.

It is evident he is well satisfied with all he has seen. Although each day is fully occupied, the King has daily dispatched by the King's messenger, a letter to the Queen in which he informed her of his movements.—Reuter.

GERMANY GETTING RESTIVE

U-Boat Fleet Losses Sequel: Quest For Trained Specialists

PARIS, Dec. 9.

It is understood, according to news from an authoritative source that Germany is beginning to get uneasy regarding the position of its U-Boat fleet.

It is stated that the U-boat losses are heavy and German crews are restive.

It is reported that Germans are having great difficulty in finding crews for the submarines they are building.

The crews need qualified officers, and trained specialists, which are difficult to find.

So it is harder to get crews than to build U-boats.—Reuter.

GERMANY WANTS MORE FUNDS

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.

Germany's intention to ask her citizens for greatly increased financial sacrifices soon is clearly indicated by an article in Gen. Goering's paper the "National Zeitung".

The writer quotes Herr Hitler's words: "what we possess to-day is beside the point—The one decisive factor is that Germany should win" and adds, in this common destiny, everyone must participate according to his means and not his wishes. The war, hitherto, has scarcely demanded any sacrifices in Home but the time will come when the full significance of Fuehrer's words will be brought home to everyone.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S "RAW MATERIAL POSITION"

Dr. Funk Strikes Optimistic Note

BERLIN, Dec. 9.

In a speech at Munich, Dr. Funk claimed that the transition from peace to war economy had gone according to plan. The four-year plan had much improved Germany's raw material position. Time was not against Germany. On the contrary, her synthetic manufactures were improving with time. Germany had found ways of trade that Britain could not destroy. To the barter trade with the south-east, was now added the vast field of raw materials in Russia with its corresponding need for finished goods.—Reuter.

BELGIAN SHIP BREAKS BACK

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Belgian steamer "Kabinda" (5,000 tons) proceeding from Pernambuco to Antwerp which was grounded at the Southeast Coast on December 8 has now broken her back and has become a complete wreck. The crew numbering forty with fifty other persons were engaged in dumping the cargo in the sea at 01.30 when the ship broke into halves, but all were saved uninjured.—Reuter.

TWO NAZI CUSTOMS OFFICERS SHOT

German-Yugoslav Frontier Incidents

LONDON, December 9

The German official wireless announced that a German Customs officer was shot near the German Yugo-Slav Frontier south of Graz this afternoon.

Soon afterwards, another customs officer was shot at a post nearby.

It is not known who were responsible.

The German news agency states that the first Customs officer was shot by a pistol fired by an unknown man when challenged to show his papers. The man fled. The second Customs officer was killed by a pistol shot from ambush. It is thought that the same man was responsible for both shootings.—Reuter.

Br. 'Plane Losing Way Lands In Belgium

BRUSSELS, Dec. 9.

A British reconnaissance plane which had apparently lost its way was forced to land at Esplechin in Belgium near the French Frontier. to-day.

The pilot crossed the frontier into France before the arrival of Belgian patrols.—Reuter.

German 'Planes Over Suffolk

LONDON, Dec. 10.

R. A. F. pursuit 'planes were seen flying over the sea off the South Coast. Shortly after, gunfire lasting fifteen minutes was heard.

Two machines believed to be German, flying at a great height were seen over Suffolk. There was no warning and no gunfire.—Reuter.

INDUS WATERS DISPUTE

Sind Government's Plea To India Govt.

KARACHI, Dec. 6.

The Government of Sind consider that both in law and equity they can legitimately claim that the supply of water in the river Indus should reach this province substantially undiminished in volume, and that the withdrawals made by the Punjab should be limited to an extent consistent with the normal and reasonable requirements of this province."

This statement is made in a letter by the Secretary to the Government of Sind, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Labour.

The letter further declares: "The Government of Sind feel that the withdrawals now being made by the Punjab have already affected prejudicially the interests of this province and its inhabitants and that any further withdrawals will aggravate the situation to an intolerable extent.

"I am accordingly to request that the Governor-General-in-Council may be moved to take action under sections 130 and 131 of the Government of India Act, 1935, at a very early date, as the issues involved are indisputable of sufficient importance to warrant such action."—United Press.

Kisan Workers' Sentences Reduced

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 9.

On appeals preferred on their behalf, the Sessions Judge has reduced the sentences passed on Sardar Jawala Singh and Giani Harisingh, Kisan workers, from 18 months to six and three months' rigorous imprisonment respectively. They were convicted in connection with the Kisan Satyagraha.—United Press.

To train persons in cigarette tobacco cultivation a class will be started by the Agricultural department of the Baroda State from the third week of December 1939. Ten scholarships of Rupees ten per month will be given.

Registration Under National Service Act

LONDON, December 9

It is officially announced that 2,38,000 men were registered in Great Britain today for military service under the National Service Act.

Fewer than 5,000 or 2.1 per cent. of the total were provisionally registered as conscientious objectors.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN SEAWARD DEFENCE FORCE

PRETORIA, December 9

A Gazette extraordinary authorises vessels of the South African seaward defence force to operate outside as well as within the Union territorial waters.

The establishment of a Merchant Shipping Control Committee is also announced.

It will operate if necessary with the British Ministry of Shipping and will have power to control or prohibit not only the supply of coal or oil as fuel to visiting ships but also the use of docking facilities and supply of stores.—Reuter

Control Of Tin In Straits Settlements

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Colonial Office announces that the Governor of the Straits Settlements has cancelled the order made on September 18 prescribing a maximum price for tin in that colony.

The cancellation comes into effect forthwith.

The Ministry of Supply has issued the control of tin (Number Two) order of 1939 dated 8-12-39 revoking with effect from 11-12-39 the control of tin (Number One) order of 17-9-39.

The latter order had fixed the maximum prices on the basis of 230 pounds per ton for standard tin and the new order removes this restriction.—Reuter.

Soviet-Rumanian Relations

BUCHAREST, December 9

The Soviet Charge d'Affaires called on M. Gafencu and handed over a communication regarding the Communist International article.

The communication stated that the article did not reflect "the feelings of reciprocal friendship between the Soviet Union and Rumania."

The assurance was received with the greatest satisfaction in Rumanian official circles.—Reuter

LAMAS PRAY FOR BRITAIN'S SUCCESS

Bhutan's Loyalty To King And Its Sequel

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

The Maharaja of Bhutan has expressed his loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor in the following terms:—

"I was extremely sorry to learn that Your Majesty has to meet the anxiety of war between Great Britain and Germany. I have instructed the lamas of all the monastries in my State to perform religious ceremonies in order that victory in the war may be assured to Your Majesty If there is any service which I and my State can render at this critical juncture, I hope that Your Majesty will not hesitate to command me and thereby give me the opportunity to serve."

The message has been acknowledged with warm thanks.—United Press.

"AUSTRALIA CANNOT BE NEUTRAL"

Mr. Menzies' Broadcast

CANBERRA, Dec. 8.

"Australia's real frontiers are not only here but on the Rhine and the east coast of England," declared Mr Menzies in a nation-wide broadcast.

He added that if Britain lost the war, Australia would be lost with it. Britain was fighting Australia's battles as well as her own. Australia could never consent to be a neutra in the honourable and unavoidable British war.

Australian soldiers would once more be seen in Europe where the fame of their achievements as fighters would stimulate the Allies and give the lie to the fatuous German hope that some fatal disease had overtaken British unity in the last 20 years.—Reuter.

Travancore State Congress President Arrested

ALLEPY, Dec. 4.

Mr. C. C. Naroth, the acting President of the Travancore State Congress in course of his statement at the time of his arrest, says:—

"Let me declare to the world that all these arrests, lathi charges, and ill-treatment in jail, are resorted to in order to supress a peaceful constitutional agitation for responsible Government. But to-day having had sufficient time and opportunity to see at first hand the machineries at work in carrying on this non-violent agitation and fully knowing the spirit of courage and sacrifice that animate our workers, I am in a position to declare that the State Congress is going to win this fight. May I take leave of my friends and co-workers for a while, charging them to go forward undaunted by cruel repression and in spite of the insidious propaganda and in the full faith that the fundamental justice and truth of the cause will more than everything else lead us on to complete success.

Mr. P. C. George, will succeed me as the next President of the Travancore State Congress"

I learn from reliable sources that Miss Rosamma Cherian the 4th President of the Travancore State Congress kept in the Puthen Chanthai police lock-up at Trivandrum has resorted to hunger-strike from the 28th of November protesting against the severe hardships and indignities she is deliberately subjected to by the Police. Seventeen other political prisoners also in the same lock-up have gone on hunger-strike in sympathy with her. There is absolutely no necessity why Miss Cherian should be kept in a police lock-up when there is a special ward for under trial women prisoners in the Central Prison nearby. This is the first time that a lady political prisoner has been kept in a police lock-up.

Viceroy At Rewa

(From Our Correspondent)

REWA, Dec. 10.

Their excellencies, the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow accompanied by their daughter Lady Anne Southby and Joan Hope arrived at Sutna Railway Station by special train at 10-30 a.m. Lady Doreen Hope, who was also expected could not come owing, it is understood, to indisposition. The arrival was private. His Excellency was received on alighting at the Railway Station by the Hon. Resident for Central India, his staff and by two Sirdars of Rewa State the resident introduced his staff to their Excellencies and then presented the Rewa State Sirdars and Inspector-General of Police. Rewa State to his Excellency and the Secretary to the Resident presented them to her Excellency.

On arrival at Chandua Nala (three miles from Rewa) Their Excellencies were received informally by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Rewa. After introduction, the party left for the Viceregal residence, which was tastefully decorated. A guard of honour of the Rewa State Forces was in attendance at His Excellency's residence and gave salute on His Excellency's arrival. His Excellency inspected the guard in the afternoon here.

Her Excellency accompanied by Lady Anne Southby and Lady Joan Hope and Party went to see famous waterfalls of the State while His Excellency and His Highness went for small game shooting at Makundpur.

Mob Rule In Balehosur

Details Of Brutal Attack On Gantichouda Community In State Village

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Dec. 10.

Details are now available regarding the mob-attack by about two hundred villagers on the Gantichoudars of Balehosur of Miraj Junior State.

Six of the injured are now in Gudgeri hospital. One Yellappa Bailappa died of severe injuries on the head. Bhimappa Balappa seems to be in a precarious condition being delirious and down with fever. Axes, knives and lathis seem to have been used.

Not only were severe injuries inflicted on about 13 persons in a most brutal manner but goods worth about Rs. 500 were looted from the houses of the Gantichoudars.

The trouble began with boycott of the local community of Gantichouda families on the suspicion that one of them had stolen some property from the house of one of the villagers.

Twenty-three arrests have so far been made and some twenty more are likely to follow.

GOVERNORS AND PREMIERS SHOULD COME OUT

Madras Condemnation Of Jinnah's Statement

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

A resolution disapproving the recent appeal made by Mr. M. A. Jinnah to Muslims to celebrate December 22 as the 'Day of Deliverance" and urging the Governors and the ex-Congress Ministers to place the facts before the public in view of the vital importance of the issue has been adopted by the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee which met to-day.

The following is the full text of the resolution:

"This Committee strongly disapproves of and deeply regrets the appeal of Mr. Jinnah calling upon the Muslims to celebrate December 22 as the Day of Rejoicing over the resignation of the Congress Ministries, as it will serve no other purpose than that of raising up of communal passions.

"This Committee not only repudiates the charges of any kind of anti-Muslim feeling or activities on the part of the late Congress Ministry in Madras but also places on record its conviction that the Ministry was particularly sensitive to the feelings of the Muslim and all other religious minorities.

"It calls upon H. E. the Governor of Madras to inform the public if on any occasion or occasions he felt obliged even to advise or interfere in the work of the Ministry on behalf of any minority. If necessary this Committee calls upon the ex-Premier of Madras and his colleagues to issue a signed statement giving details as to the occasion, if any, on which His Excellency thought it necessary to warn or advise the Ministry on any matter relating to the protection of the minorities.

"This Committee feels that the matter is of such vital importance that the Governors and Congress Ministers should place the facts before the public as early as possible."—United Press.

BIHAR FIXES PRICES OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES

PATNA, Dec. 8.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Director of Information, Government of Bihar:—

In previous notes Government have kept the public informed of the action which district officers are taking to control prices.

Orders under rule 81 (2) of the Defence of India Rules have been issued fixing the prices of essential commodities in all districts, and since the beginning of September Sub-Divisional Officers have checked retail prices for themselves by making surprise visits to the shops.

PARIS.—The death has occurred of M. Chappedelaine, former Minister of Mercantile Marine.

Jinnah 'Fully Justifies' Himself!

Rajaji Refutes Charges Against Congress Cabinets

(Continued from Page 1.)

self a serious accusation. Mr. Jinnah is not satisfied with indicting the Ministers for neglect of duty. He asserts that they have sought to interfere with the religious and social life of the Mussalmans and destroy their culture and that they have been guilty of oppression and tyranny and have trampled on their rights. All this is reminiscent of the language used by Dictators in Europe as a preliminary to ordering their troops to march into the territory of neighbouring small States! It is impossible to believe that Mr. Jinnah is unaware of the absurdity of these charges.

"The form in which the accusation is made aggravates it further. Mr. Jinnah is not content with indicting the Ministers. He asserts that the Congress High Command is responsible for all the offences. This is nothing short of charging the Congress High Command with a deliberate plot to deprive the Muslims of their just rights and to oppress them. The very extravagance of the accusation is its refutation.

PIRPUR REPORT

"Everybody knows that in the present Indian Constitution, the function of protecting the rights of the minorities is elevated into great importance and made into one of the special responsibilities of the Governors. Not only is the duty cast upon them to interfere, but rules of business have been made so as to prevent any inadvertence and to ensure the constant vigilance of the Governors.

As one of the Ministers affected by Mr. Jinnah's grave accusation I emphatically deny the charges. The Government of Madras has already issued a complete refutation of the charges that were made by what is known as the Pirpur Committee.

The facts have been set out with scrupulous care and accuracy in an official publication some months ago, and made available to the general public. I have stated before and I repeat again that there was never any occasion for complaint much less for interference. The Madras Ministry, like Ministries in other provinces, never gave room for complaint on the part of minorities. On the contrary, there may have been occasion when it may be stated that there was indulgence in favour of minorities.

"It has been stated by some people that as the Congress had accepted office on an assurance of non-interference on the part of Governors, the protection given by the Government of India Act was nullified. What I state is not that the Governor did not interfere, but that he had not even an occasion when he could legitimately imagine that there was a call for interference. The issue never came up as a matter of fact, and consequently the assurance of non-interference has nothing to do with the question.

LET JINNAH SUGGEST REMEDIES

"It is a different thing altogether to say that, apart from any actual grievance, a community is entitled to feel dissatisfied in regard to participation in administrative power. Mr. Jinnah is entitled to suggest remedies for a position created by communal electorates. The hopes and aspirations of people are facts to be taken notice of, but it is wrong to seek to buttress them with baseless allegations.

"It is difficult for Governors and the members of the Permanent Service to give evidence or enter into the controversial field of politics. This explains their silence in the face of what amounts to a charge not only against the Ministries, but also against the Governors.

But Mr. Jinnah has now proceeded beyond mere accusation. He has put forward a plan of public communal demonstrations, making a militant slogan of the serious though vague and unproved charges. Such demonstrations and such slogans can but lead to one result in the near future, even if immediate disturbances are avoided. A hymn of hate cannot assist the progress or the welfare of any community."—A. P

Asaf Ali X-Rays Jinnah's Politics

KARACHI, Dec. 9.

Mr. Asafali, M. L. A. (Central) in a statement to the Associated Press says:—

"Mr. Jinnah's latest dictatorial appeal to Indian Muslims to observe the "day of Deliverance" is the most regrettable effusion at this critical juncture When the stage is set for a rapprochement and every possible effort is being directed to the conclusion of a complete understanding between the Congress and the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah has launched a method of approach, which points in just the opposite direction.

It is now nearly two years since Mr. Jinnah has been blowing hot and cold in the same breath, condemning dictatorship, acting as a dictator and condemning democracy and claiming to be the head of a democratic organisation, complaining of the arrogance of the Congress High Command and himself acting in a colossally arrogant manner. When exactly the League is likely to be rid of this mass of inconsistencies and contradictions is a matter which it is for other leaders of the League to consider seriously now.

Mr. Jinnah has fallen foul of the Congress and he has fallen foul of the British Government. If it is a question of co-operation between the League and the British Government the only one man who is fit to lead the League wisely is Sir Sikandar Hyatkhan and if the League is inclined that way, it is time they declare adherence to the fittest leader. If, on the other hand, it is merely a question of bankruptcy in politics, and constructive thought and indulgence in wild vituperations without any thought of consequence, then it is time for educated Mussalmans to consider seriously whether the present leadership of the League is going to lead them to any desirable results. If an All-India demonstration by the Mussalmans is at all needed, it should be directed only to one purpose, namely, calling upon the British Government to recognise India's right to self-determination and calling upon Mr. Jinnah to conclude a speedy agreement with other political organisations in India.

TOWARDS CIVIL STRIFE.

Mr. Jinnah's present method of approach is gradually but steadily leading certain sections of Indian Mussalmans to civil strike and internecine struggle.

MR. JINNAH'S POLITICS

One wonders why no plenary session of the League has yet been summoned to judge the validity of Mr. Jinnah's politics, which he claims to pursue in the name of the League. In the same breath he wants a constitution after his heart for protecting the legitimate rights and interests of Mussalmans and in the very next breath he contemptuously dismisses the Indian Masses including Mussalmans as illiterate and of untrained mind, which in other words, means he and he alone knows what is good for ninety million Mussalmans. They are not to have any voice in the determination of their own destiny.

AIMLESS DRIFT

During the Round Table Conference, Mr. Jinnah insisted of a Federal Constitution for British India alone, having realised the States within the Federal Structure. Is it not, therefore, logical enough today for Mr. Jinnah that only such States who have established representative institutions within their territories should be recognised as eligible for participation in the proposed Constituent Assembly. In this case it is obvious that representatives from such States would be drawn from representative institutions. In any case it is for the League and not for Mr. Jinnah who has set himself up as its dictator, to consider all these questions and come to definite conclusions, instead of allowing the vital political interests of Indian Mussalmans to continue to drift aimlessly.→ A. P.

Talks About "More Real Problem" Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

ON IT BEING POINTED OUT TO MR. JINNAH THAT HIS APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO CELEBRATE "A DAY OF DELIVERANCE AND THANKSGIVING" WAS ILL TIMED IN VIEW OF THE IMMINENT CONGRESS LEAGUE TALKS, MR. JINNAH EXPLAINED THE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH LED TO THE RELEASE OF HIS STATEMENT AT THIS PARTICULAR TIME.

He said:

The Muslim League was fully justified in breathing a sigh of relief on the departure of ministries inimical to Muslim interests and in praying for popular ministries fully representing the popular rather than a party will. This is all that he asked the Muslims to do.

"APPEAL ISSUED WEEKS AGO"

He had decided to issue this appeal weeks ago as soon as the first ministry resigned and had written to the League Secretary in Delhi to this effect. The matter was, however, delayed due to the Assam Ministry not resigning at the same time as the others, and it was then decided to wait till the new ministry was fully established and as soon as this occurred, the League Secretary issued the appeal from Delhi.

It is thus clear that the issue of the appeal on the eve of these talks was sheer coincidence.

MORE REAL PROBLEM

As regards the imminent Jinnah-Jawaharlal talks, the only thing Mr. Jinnah would like to say on their eve was what he had stated in his answer to Gandhiji's message to the "News Chronicle" and that was that, while he was entirely opposed to the Constituent Assembly proposal, he appealed to Gandhiji to apply his mind to the far more real problem of Hindu-Muslim unity and assured Gandhiji that he was anxious to do what lay in his power to bring about a settlement honourable to both Congress and the League.

It was in this spirit alone that he awaited the forthcoming talks with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. —A. P.

FAZLUL HUQ DEFENDS JINNAH

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, has issued the following statement to the Press:

"I have read with great regret the statement issued to the Press by Mr. Abdur Rahman Siddiqui, a colleague of mine in the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League. His remarks about Mr. Jinnah, whom by common consent the Muslims of India have chosen as their accredited leader, are most unfortunate and unwarranted. It is open to Mr. Siddiqui, or anybody else, to differ with the President of the Muslim League about details, but it is a well-established principle that such disagreement should not be voiced in public print, and in a manner that injures the prestige of the League.

"The views expressed by Mr. Siddiqui, and particularly his unmerited attack on Mr. Jinnah, are rightly resented by all thinking Muslims who wish their community well.

CIVILIAN RULE.

"I do not understand how Mr. Jinnah can be said to have welcomed or preferred civilian rule by asking the Muslims to observe a 'day of deliverance' from Congress rule. The civilian rule in the seven provinces where Congress Ministries have resigned is only a makeshift and has not come to stay. But there is no doubt that the Muslim minorities 'here' feel immensely relieved at the exit of those Ministries. The restoration of popular rule in those provinces, not in the manner prevailing during the Congress regimes, but based on the support, and enjoying the confidence of the Muslims and other minorities, is the desire of the Muslim League as much as of any other political organisation.

"But to bring that about, consolidation of the Muslim ranks and the frustration of the attempt of the Congress to pass itself, and its Muslim satellites, off as the sole spokesmen of the Indian people, are essentially necessary."

SPIRIT OF LEVITY.

"Such outburst as Mr. Siddiqui's can only weaken that cause, and help the very political opponents of the Muslims against whom the Muslim League is now engaged in a struggle.

"It is painful to have to criticise a friend, but I consider it my duty as a member of the Working Committee of the League to repudiate his most unfortunate behaviour. The spirit of levity which characterises the concluding portion of his statement, in which he advises all public men to retire at the age of sixty, does little credit to the sense of proportion which a man in his position is expected to possess.

"I hope Mr. Siddiqui will even now see the error of his conduct and do honour to himself by making honourable amends. The inevitable has happened. The false step he has taken has opened the way to the exploitation of the situation by a number of politicians whose role in Muslim politics is to voice non-Muslim sentiments at every conceivable opportunity. Fortunately their influence in the Muslim community counts for little. I refrain from saying anything further."

FOLLOW THE LEADER'S INJUNCTIONS

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

"I trust that the Mussalmans in observing "The Day of Deliverance" will faithfully follow the injunction of our leader and will not do anything in any form which is likely to hurt the feelings and sentiments of any other community," says Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Secretary, All-India Muslim League, in a statement to the press.

"The day is not being observed to gloat over the exit of the Congress regime but to offer thanks to God for relieving the country from an oppressive regime and to offer prayers for the establishment of a rule which will do even justice to all and sundry and will equally command the confidence and goodwill of every community. The occasion demands that the greatest humility shall be observed and the meetings shall be conducted with dignity and poise."

The Nawabzada says there is nothing in the proposed resolution, the text of which has already been published in the papers with Mr. Jinnah's statement, which the Muslim League has not repeatedly stated from its platform. If, he declares, the Congress instead of indulging in tall talk of Constituent Assembly and so on, and instead of looking for acceptance and support of its claims across the seas, strove nearer home, it would tremendously increase the chances of India becoming a free and independent country.

"Mr. Jinnah has faithfully expressed the feelings of the Mussalmans when he, in his recent statement, says that the Muslim League is always ready and willing for an honourable settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question without which India can never become free."—A. P.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

Last Friday I went to the function got up by the Time and Talents Club in aid of Parsee Arts and Crafts. Twenty years ago, one would have expected to see exhibited there some of the typically Parsee Arts. Now the curfew was tolling another bell. There was dancing and men smoked as if it was the natural thing to do. What a change, O Lord, that these same people, whose Press once wrote leading articles deprecating the dancing and smoking of a handful of English-returned members of their community, should now count these same acquired habits as if they were born and bred with them—part of their being, part of their soul. One felt a trifle disappointed that the outward manifestations of Parsee Arts and Crafts, which were exhibited there, consisted of a millinery shop, a hoop-la stall, a bedroom suite and food, food and more food. I saw not a book, not a painting, not a piece of sculpture. Yet I must not stint in my praise of those who organised it. For the cause still remains laudable. The money collected goes to keep Parsee Arts and Crafts. From that point of view it was a great success and my congratulations go to that gallant, though unknown, club for its effort and chiefly to its organiser—Mrs. Shavaksha.

Disappointments go in a vicious circle and on the same evening I looked in at the Taj to see some of the Film Stars of this country gather in a festive mood to pay homage to a film picture, which was being advertised there. Wandering into that ball room, known all over the world as the floor of the Taj, one saw a glamourless gathering of people, many of whom looked as artificial as they were on the screen. There were, of course, exceptions. One did not stand rooted to the ground and say "That's the Garbo!" Instead one asked "Who is who here?" No one seemed to know. The words actor and actress in this country do not command that respect and that feeling of adoration which they ought to do here and do in Europe and America. Nor will they do till we have more and more refined, cultured, and talented people of the type that have recently been coming to this industry to give their lives to the cause of Indian film art.

Somewhere in Poland, Herr Hitler is arranging to meet his comrade, Stalin. There is to be a banquet and great rejoicing. The guest of honour will probably be the Finnish President, who will begin his reply to the toast with the words: "On this suspicious occasion....." Reuter, please don't copy.

Sardar Leaves For Ahmedabad

BOMBAY, December 10.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, left for Ahmedabad to-night to attend a meeting of the G.P.C.C. He returns to Bombay on the morning of December 14.—A.P.

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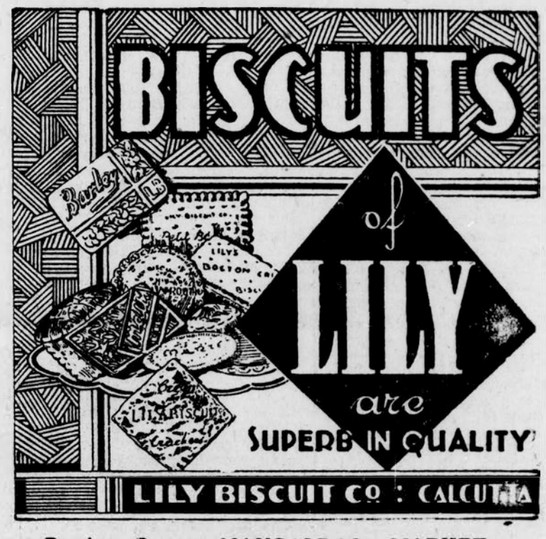
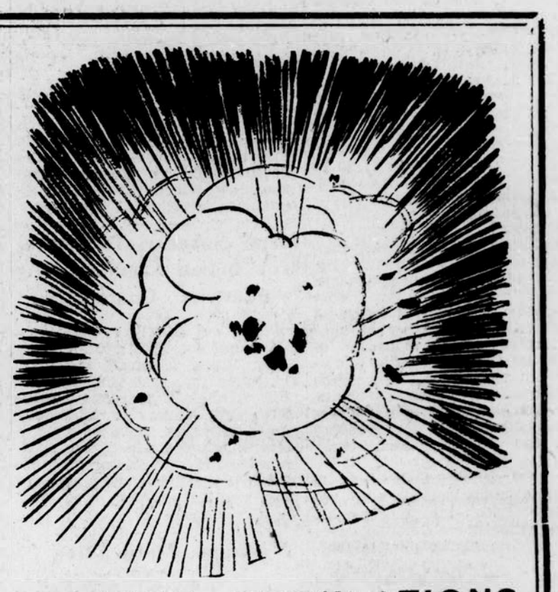


Bombay Depot: MANGALDAS MARKET.



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BLK. 21.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff has to Tie a String Around His Head to Know How Far Back to Wash His Face. By BUD FISHER.

WHY DON'T YOU WEAR YOUR HAT, MUTT?
WHY SHOULD I? I HAVE NOTHING TO HIDE!--- I MEAN I HAVE A LARGE FOREHEAD AND A LARGE FOREHEAD IS A SIGN OF INTELLIGENCE!
ASH CAN
WHAT'S THE IDEA? YOU HAVE NO LARGE FOREHEAD!
OH NO? I'M SMART TOO! TAKE A GOOD LOOK AT MY FOREHEAD!--
?
IT RUNS ALL THE WAY TO THE BACK OF MY NECK!

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Congress And League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When I read the statement and counter-statements on the Congress-League negotiations in the English Press I feel that the English-reading public is being kept in complete ignorance of real facts. Many people believe that the Muslim League leaders are amendable to a compromise and therefore, nothing should be said or done that might have adverse effect on these negotiations. I have no quarrel with this diplomacy because even if the negotiations fail they will serve the purpose of exposing the Muslim League. But I wish that exaggerated hopes of a settlement should not be pinned on the basis of these negotiations. I say this because the view prevailing in League circles is definitely against any compromise with Congress. The common slogan on the Muslim League platform is that "Congress is black and League is white" and the unity of the two is impossible. Not only that but the Leaguers regard that the Congress is playing fraud on Muslims by staging a fraudulent drama of unity talks.

In support of the above remarks I quote Mr. Mirza M. S. Asfahani, the General Secretary of Provincial Muslim League, Bombay, who is the right hand man of Mr. Jinnah in Bombay. When I wrote in "Hilal Daily" expressing regret at Mr. Jinnah's ukase to celebrate "Day of Deliverance" this is what Mr. Asfahani has published in to-day's local Urdu press as a "Silencing rejoinder to Ali Bahadur Khan":—

"Ali Bahadur Khan goes on writing in his meaningless and shortsighted articles that just at this time when responsible Congress quarters are trying for a compromise Mr. Jinnah has torpedoed the whole question of compromise .Ali Bahadur Khan should know that an elephant has two kinds of teeth. One for show and the other to chew. It is not to-day only that the Congress is crying for a compromise;; in fact Congress has been crying for a compromise for a long time now, but the same time efforts are being made to destroy the Islamic culture. Perhaps Ali Bahadur Khan has forgotten the day when Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and Mahatma Gandhi were on the one side conducting negotiations with Mr. Qaideazam at the Malabar Hill and on the other side efforts were being made in C. P. to destroy the Islamic culture, by introducing Vidya Mandir and Wardha Mandir and such other schemes. At the conclusion of the negotiations when all the three gentlemen left, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru left for England with the express object of causing certain minor changes in the federal scheme in order to make it acceptable. All this was done simply to destroy whatever power Muslims had in India. Ali Bahadur Khan should know that the same drama is being enacted to-day again and the Congress while crying hoarse over a compromise is playing the old game again. Simply to establish a Hindu Raj over and above the 9 crores of Muslims and other communities."

Now, I leave it to the public to judge what can be expected of the unity talks on which so much faith is being pinned.

It must be known once for all that even the most responsible leaders of Muslim League, including Mr. Jinnah, express more extremist and unbalanced views in Urdu than "what they speak and write in English". In Urdu, day in and day out most fantastic charges are levelled against the Congress. I wish Congress workers had made themselves informed of this state of affairs because then they would come to the right decision on this subject.—Yours, etc.

ALI BAHADUR KHAN, M.L.A.
259, Ripon Road, Bombay, No. 8.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is very rare that a person confesses or pleads guilty; therefore, it is no wonder that Mr. Kher denies the charges framed against the Congress, but a mere denial does not carry us any further. Mr. Kher has the hardihood to say that Mr. Jinnah did not accept the offer of the All-India Congress President, Babu Rajendra Prasad, to refer the matter to the Chief Justice of India, and that he instead preferred to refer to the Viceroy which is absolutely untrue.

What Mr. Jinnah said in his reply to Babu Rajendra Prasad, and in a broadcast was, that the proposal would be a travesty of justice, and, he gave his reasons in full which Mr. Kher ought not to have ignored. Nor did Mr. Jinnah say that he preferred to appeal to the Viceroy. What he said was that he had already placed before the Viceroy what would meet our requirements and the grievances of the Muslims and other minorities in the Congress governed Provinces.

If Mr. Kher will have the patience—as he was responsible for the administration of the Province of Bombay—in due course the entire working of the constitution will have to be duly investigated by a proper body. In the meantime, Mr. Kher ought to take consolation by his host, Mr. Ali Bahadur, who, on the day of Id, said, "Muslims are very happy in this Province."—Yours, etc.,

HUSAIN BAIG MOHAMED.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Rajputana States & Ajmer-Merwara Students' Grievances

"DISAPPOINTED ASPIRANT" refers to the difficulties at present experienced by students from Rajputana States and Ajmer-Merwar in getting admission to medical colleges and suggests that arrangements should be made to reserve some seats for them at the Agra Medical School, which the U. P. Government are raising to the status of a full-grade College soon.

Gelatine And Vegetarian Food

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Shriyut Jamshed Nasserwanji Mehta, the well-known humanitarian and Nationalist, in his letter dated 18th October 1939 to the B. H. League sends the following revelation regarding the preparation of jelly and gelatine so freely used especially by those who follow western methods of diet, vegetarian and non-vegetarian. He stated in his letter "I find several times many Hindu friends at dinners take pudding which contains jelly and gelatine chiefly. I knew that gelatine contins fish-bones and I had occasions to warn especially Hindu friends not to take this jelly and gelatine pudding with their food. Many times I had been disbelieved but there is a proof: which I got from a firm which manufactures gelatine, that gelatine is made from bones and in this instance it is beef-bones!

"Sparkling gelatine is made in much the same manner as soup stock is made at home. We use only the hignest grade of beef-bone stock in gelatine".

All vegetarians and especially Hindus who have scruples against beef should, therefore avoid all such jellys and gelatine preparations as they are evidently made from bones and beef-bones and thank Sjt. J. N. Mehta for the warning.

Samples of literature on evils of flesh diet can be had free from the Hon. Secretaries, B. H. League, 149, Shroff Bazaar, Bombay 2, by sending one anna worth postal stamps.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. MANKAR,
Asstt. Secretary,
Bombay Humanitarian League.

CONGRESS WINS IN D. L. B. ELECTION

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

The Congress has secured victory in the elections to Wardha Saugor and Chhindwara District Councils.

The Congress has also succeeded in the election of office-bearers of the Raipur District Council.—United Press.

SHAM OF LIMBDI 'REFORMS'

Revelations In A. I. States' Peoples' Conference Booklet "Lawless Limbdi"

The Secretaries of the All-India States' People's Conference have issued a small booklet on "Lawless Limbdi" with a foreword by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. In the course of a chapter on constitutional reforms in Limbdi the booklet says:—

"The talk of reforms is meant only for consumption abroad. To the people of Limbdi, it is a cruel mockery when even the elementary rights of civil liberty are denied".

YUVARAJ'S IDEALS!

"Politically, for a small State like Limbdi, having only one City and 39 villages and a population of 40,000, the Yuvaraj had the grandiose idea of a Federation. He talked of local self-government to the City and every village, and a Federation in a Raja Sabha, of all the self-governing bodies. These bodies were to be constituted entirely on a communal franchise, each caste having its representatives. The idea was to carry to perfection the policy of "divide and rule". The Yuvaraj believes that democracy is entirely unsuited to the natural genius of the people of Limbdi."

"Some time ago, the State had declared that it would appoint an advisory body to frame a proper constitution. This offer was not accepted, and thereafter the State having adopted a policy of Village Panchayats in every village after consultation with the elected representatives of each village, there is now no need for such an Advisory Committee. But in order to give local self-government to Limbdi City, the State will soon appoint an Advisory Committee consisting of eight members and a president. Four members of this Committee shall be appointed by the Sanatan Mandal and four will be non-official members, out of whom one shall be a Mohamedan and the State will appoint the Chairman."

"The Praja Mandal finds no place in this picture. In the previous notification, the Praja Mandal was given the right to appoint three members on the Advisory Committee. The Advisory Committee now contemplated was only to frame a Municipal constitution for the City of Limbdi. The idea of any political constitution is abandoned. Here again, there is no promise of any transfer of power to the people nor any promise that the recommendations of the Committee will be implemented."

VALUE OF 'REFORMS'

"It is relevant to add that the Praja Mandal of Limbdi had made no specific demand for any political reforms. It had declared that its goal was the attainment of responsible government under aegis of the Ruler but that its immediate programme was only to establish contact with the people and to educate them. That was precisely what the State authorities in Limbdi did not want to be done and effectively prevented from being done. Where is the question of political reforms when even the elementary rights of civil liberty are denied? What was the value of vague notifications containing high sounding words, like 'Federation' and 'local self-government' when the condition precedent was that the Praja Mandal should abandon all its activities? No one is likely to be misled by such propaganda, least of all the people of Limbdi who know what this local self-government in action means".

TRUTH BEHIND PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 6.)

we can impose this noble heritage of ours on others. Still less can we do it by starvation. But we can defend the priceless things we possess—our ideals of truth and humanity. If we were to lie flat and passive while Hitler conquered Europe, our fate would be Dachau: and we should deserve it.

★

Truth, freedom, and mercy—these are great values But they are not enough. We strive with our exiled Socialist comrades from the Continent for a classless society, planned for plenty.

We know that it is not an easy goal. We have seen enough of short cuts to understand that if we fight for these great ends by terror and suppression we shall pay the price in the degradation of our humanity Truth is no mere bourgeois virtue as Lenin called it. Without truth no human society whatever can survive.

What we need in this struggle is a high pride in our own heritage and a faith in our own ambition.

It is not enough to feel that Hitler must be stopped. When that is done, then by faith and persuasion we have to reconstruct the society that the lusts for wealth and power have ruined. We dare not leave power in the hands either of a nation or a class.

To me it seems that the chief failing of our Labour Movement has been its lack of ambition. It has been content, on the whole, to win some modest material gains for the workers, while it left the owning class in charge of our foreign and imperial policy.

If it remains in that mind throughout this war, it may awaken to discover that all its hopes have been wrecked and all its sacrifices wasted.

★

The will to struggle is awakening, if our leaders would but understand it. The privations and the profiteering have begun, and with this experience the sleeping powers of the masses are awakening. Have we the stature to grasp our chance?

The simplest worker can guess what is wrong over butter and bacon, wages and children's allowances. It is the same thing that is wrong with the world. The submarines and the bombing planes are merely the tools that defend inequality and ward off planning for the common good.

We ought to aim at the control of this nation's destinies with urgency and with passion, and we must refuse no ally who is with us in the essentials.

The only way to shorten this war is to promote a German revolution. But dare we invite the German workers to revolt if their future lies in the hands of the men who betrayed the Spaniards and the Czechs and drummed Russia out of our camp?

The sooner Labour recovers its ambitions, the sooner will the world have peace.

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NO PARTICLE OF TRUTH IN IT

Deputy Speaker Of Central Assembly Criticises Chamberlain's Statement

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Deputy President of the Central Assembly has issued the following statement:—

"In the House of Commons this week Mr. Attlee, speaking on the debate on the address demanded a declaration that the abandonment of imperialism all over the world is the main object for the prosecution of the war. In reply Mr. Chamberlain said: 'Mr. Attlee had said that imperialism must be abandoned, but did not say what country he had in mind as practising imperialism to-day. If imperialism means the assertion of racial superiority, suppression of political and economic freedom of other peoples, the exploitation of resources of other countries for the benefit of the imperialist country, then I say these are not the characteristics of the present administration of Britain."

NO PARTICLE OF TRUTH.

It is all very well to indulge in talk like this before the members of Parliament 95 p.c. of whom do not know anything about India and do not care to know what is going on in India. But let the 400 millions of people of India declare there is a particle of truth in this statement of the Prime Minister, so far as events in India are concerned.

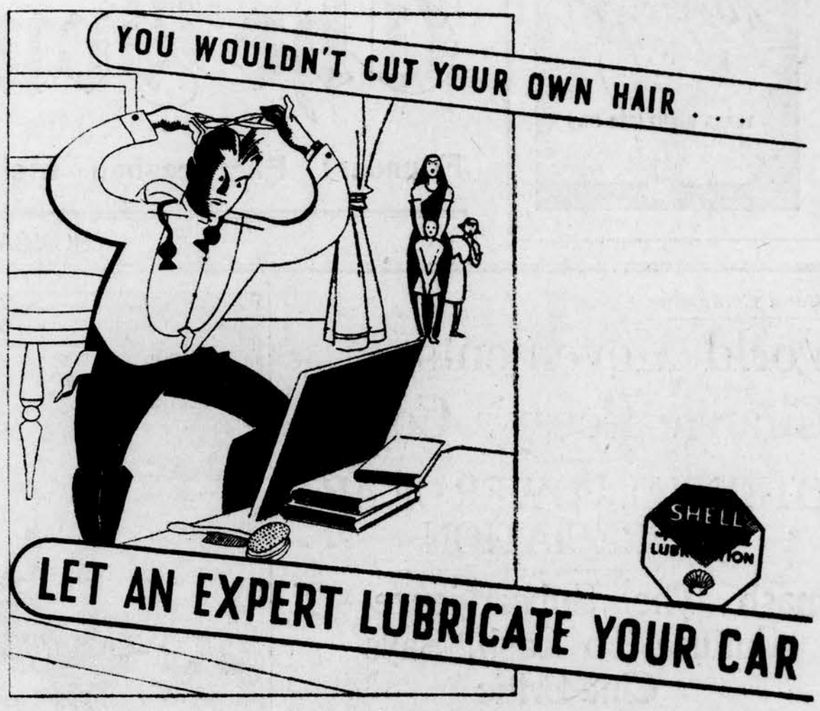
The Prime Minister and the people before whom he spoke have only to refer to the works of eminent English historians about British administration of India to be assured that all this tall talks is stupendous and gross ignorance.—United Press.

NOMINATION TO I. C. S.

NAGPUR, Dec. 9.

With reference to the system of nomination to the Indian Civil Service by the Secretary of State for India, and the protests of Indian public opinion at the exclusion of Indians from the examinations held in England that Nagpur University has been informed by the Provincial Government as follows:—

"The resolution of the Nagpur University was forwarded to the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State for India. The Government of India have intimated that the Secretary of State for India sees no reason to re-open the question until the occasion arises to review the system of recruitment to and the conditions of service of the Indian Civil Service, after experience has been obtained of the new Constitution."—United Press.



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GOVIND MALAVIYA INSULTED

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8.

The Prince of Wales Theatre in Hazratgunj was the scene of a disturbance to-night when Pandit Govind Malaviya, M.L.A., son of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was insulted and assaulted by a soldier.

Prof. C. L. Malaviya, who was with the Pandit was also insulted by the soldier.

It is stated that the soldier who was sitting in a back row began abusing and using insulting language against the Congress organisation. When Pandit Govind Malaviya remonstrated, he was assaulted by the soldier.

A crowd soon collected but the sergeants on duty restored order.

It is understood that the military authorities have taken the matter in hand.

Pandit Govind has lodged a complaint with the Hazratgunj Police. He has sustained slight injuries on the face and abdomen and his dhoti was torn.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1939

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Cultural Conference

World Movements Change Poesy's Course

POTENTIAL POWER OF ART APPRECIATION

Smash The Subservience Of Culture To Cash, Says Cine-Critic

"Poetry for me is slowly but surely becoming a means, an instrument, a method of struggle" observed Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, in the course of a brilliant address at the Cultural Conference at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday morning.

Mr. Chattopadhyaya added:—"It is no more just beautiful self-expression—that is to say, an expression of a self seated aloof from the fret and the weariness of the world, high up in an ivory tower from whose sky-wooing window, the huts of toilers look romantic and the blue smoke wriggling out of their many-slit roofs seem to be tongues uttering the tale of some ethereal beauty to heaven.

DISILLUSIONED

"I realise today that there is nothing at all romantic about the hut of a peasant or the slum of the worker. I realise that the smoke which rises out of the roofs only speaks of scanty meals and the absence of it, in some cases, tells one of such poverty as cannot afford either a fire or a morsel of food for the inmates. The point of view has changed—I have changed. In other words, a more intimate knowledge of life and its historic development of the class struggle which is growing around me, descending from the cosy tower into the crowded places of death-stricken crowds has disturbed the mystic poet in me and I think and feel more and more intimately with real human beings, exchanging the vaporous and violet-shrouded gods for them

"Today it seems impossible for me to write the poetry which I had written a few years ago and so fluently. The mystic images simply will not come or when they do, they are challenged by such images as proceed from the deepest heart of tortured reality; for instance, the sky which a few years ago, was just the home of the gods and twinkling stars and silences cannot come to me to-day without the thought of utter emptiness riddled with bomb-hurling Zeppelins and battle eries.

ARTISTES EXPLOITED.

Continuing, Mr. Chattopadhyaya said:—"It is impossible to think even in terms of one's own country to-day—the old patriotism has changed—the scope has widened, nationalism gives way to internationalism—one thinks in terms of two nations if at all—the one of the exploiter and the other of the exploited.

Referring to the queer, modern society, Mr. Harindranath said:—"Does it come to you as a shock to know that the society of the class to which you and I belong has consistently used us artistes and writers as instruments of their pleasures and their propaganda and that when we refused to play up to them, we were out-casted, banned, hurt, derided the doors slammed in our faces?"

BORN OR MADE?

Discussing the question whether a poet is born or made, Mr. Chattopadhyaya said:—

"We have been told for quite a long time now that poets are born, not made. But this statement is composed of a half truth which is worse than a downright lie. That poets are born no sensible person dare deny; but it all depends on where they are born, and when, in what period of history, into what family, what class, what society; and to say that they are not made is far from the reality of the evolution of a poet who has at all mattered in literary history. The poet, more poignantly than most men is being made all the time, being moulded into shape by the viewless fingers of forces working deftly and surely at the changing history of mankind."

Gerrard On What Art Appreciation Can Achieve

"It is within the possibility of any normal human being to develop his or her highest qualities through the appreciation of art and if this were more universally recognised, it would not be too much to expect that with the fostering of art appreciation, we should see the end of war."

This was the observation made by Mr. Charles Gerrard, Director of the J. J. School of Art, in the course of a thesis which was read at the Cultural Conference at the Blavatsky Lodge this evening. Mr. Gerrard could not be present at the conference and his paper was read by one of the students.

The following are excerpts from the paper:—

"It is gratifying to know that despite the precarious conditions under which we are living to-day, there are artists still in the world, who often in the face of great adversity are optimistic enough to forge ahead for the progress of art and culture. Culture through art, is the finest achievement of man. It bears a truly religious significance for the appreciation of art is indeed a spiritual discipline for all of us.

"In war or peace, the finest works of art have always been produced through some strong emotional feeling on the part of the artist in relation to his subject. This emotional quality is specially to be seen throughout the Italian school of painting from the 13th century onwards.

INDIAN ART

"Indian art at the time when the Ajanta frescoes were painted, indicates that the work was executed under a spell of strong devotional ecstacy.

"Past history is one long series of wars; the dream of humanity to discover a Utopia on this earth is a long unfulfilled dream. But the urge within mankind to attain the unattainable through art and religion will continue to inspire all true artistes to further the ideals of art and culture and to check the powerful evil influences in our midst from destroying individual expression and prevent us from drifting into the depths of stark barbarism."

Addressing the Cultural Conference later, Mr. K. A. Abbas urged the claim of the cinema to be regarded as the greatest, the most potent and universal art of mankind. The cinema went directly to the general public and was influenced by the public. That was why it was called the people's art.

Mr. Abbas pointed out that pictures required large sums of money to produce and that culture was the legitimate progeny of cash. It would be the task of the builders of civilisation to smash this dependency.

CULTURE AND WAR

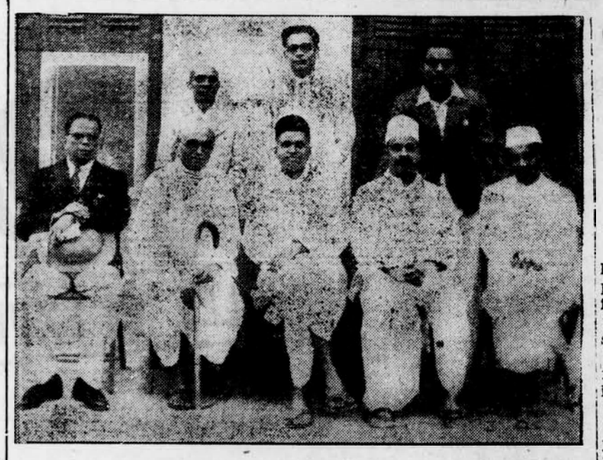
Speaking on "Culture and War" Mr. M. C. Chagla said that though war had given stimulus to produce some great literature and art, it was doubtful whether culture flourished in war. Artistic production as a result of war stimulus could only make a temporary appeal to emotions and such culture, on the whole, was far from leading humanity to its onward march.

Mr. G. C. Bannerji spoke on "culture and literature."

Prof. R. N. Welinkar speaking on "stage" stressed the need for a "National Theatre."

Dr. D. G. Vyas spoke on "Place of Art in Life" and Mr. H. Trivedi made his observations on "Students and Culture."

Prof. Godiwala, winding up the debate, said that the old culture was tottering down and the world was witnessing the emergence of a new culture.



Members of the Executive Committee of the Marathi Journalists' Conference. From Left to Right standing: Messrs. K. R. Purohit, S. B. Mankar and Appa Pendse Secretaries. Sitting: Prof. R. D. Karve, Mr. B. V. Varerkar, Mr. K. G. Limaye President, Mr. Y. K. Khadilkar, Chairman and Mr. Shantilal Shah of "Janmabhumi".

H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda presided over the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference at Satara recently. He is seen in the picture with the Rajasaheb of Sangli, Chairman of the Reception Committee, watching the sports.

GRAIN MARKET LOOTED

Profiteering Sequel At Nagpur: Six Persons Arrested

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 10.

It was the biggest weekly market, where labourers make their purchases was looted this morning by hungry labourers, when they found the prices of Grain soared up by 50 per cent.

When the grain merchants refused to lower the prices, the labourers threatened to loot their shops.

This made the shop-keepers panicky and they raised the signal that their shops are being looted. The confusion gave a handle to poor and needy persons who began looting grain-shops. The market was soon closed.

The City Superintendent of Police reached the spot with a batch of Police Constables and restored order after arresting six persons.

Police pickets have been posted on each shop and the merchants have been asked to re-open their shops.

The atmosphere in the town is panick-stricken.

Panic In Bannu

BANNU, Dec. 10.

The citizens of Bannu were alarmed last night when at 7 o'clock a rumour spread that 500 tribal bandits had been seen moving towards the city at a distance of three miles. Shops were closed quickly and people ran to their houses to defend themselves if the city was attacked.

Armed City Police force and the Frontier Constabulary occupied strategic position.

The night, however, passed quietly. It is not yet known whether any other part of the district has been attacked by the bandits. —United Press.

CRIPPS' HOMAGE TO CONGRESS LEADERSHIP

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

"Freedom like peace is indivisible. If freedom is violated in any part of the world, it will disturb other places. It is because that freedom and peace are the question of to-day that I am giving all my support to the winning of freedom by the Indian people."

"Looked at from this point of view of the working class, whose interest I have at heart, the winning of freedom of India will have the way to a brighter world."

Thus declared Sir Stafford Cripps addressing the students of the Allahabad University today. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was also present.

Continuing Sir Stafford Cripps said: "The history of the Congress in India is a story of continuous sacrifice by individuals, some of whom are well-known. Their self-sacrifice in the great cause of liberty and freedom has been inspired, I have no doubt, not merely by national but also for by international reasons I have to pay my humble homage to those of your countrymen who have been working under great handicaps".

Proceeding he referred to the Basic Training College started by the Congress Government and said that the education of children, which would not be cared for by a foreign outside Government, could be promoted by the peoples' Government alone.

Pandit Nehru said that nationalism should not be narrow as it had become in Europe, where nationalism was not a happy word. —United Press.

Congress No Organisation Of Hindus

Maulana Abdul Rashid's Appeal To Emulate Example Of Frontier Muslims

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAIPUR, (By Mail.)

"Slaves we are and slaves we will remain till we Indians without distinction of any castes or creed join under the Congress Tri-colour to give a United front in the struggle to free our motherland whether we Muslims under the Congress Tri-colour or the Muslim Leaguers are sinners will only be decided on the day of Judgment when everybody will have to relate his own tale before the Almighty God."

Thus spoke Moulana Gazi Abdul Rashid Ahmad of "Jaimayat-Ulma-Hind" Ahrar party in a largely attended public meeting held at Raipur, the other day under the presidentship of Moulana Abdul Rauf, a local Congress man. The attendance was nearly 4,000, and chiefly of Muslims inspite of the fact that the Muslim Leaguers had prohibited the Mussalmans to attend the meeting by beat of drum.

Moulana Abdul Rauf, while introducing the visitors to the public denounced the objectionable attitude taken by the Muslim League in prohibiting the Muslims to attend the meeting as he said that the leaguers well knew that the hollowness of their claim would certainly be exposed in the meeting by their co-religionists who are as true Mussalmans as the leaguers claim themselves to be.

EXAMPLE OF FRONTIER MUSLIMS.

Maulana Abdul Rashid appealed to the Mussalmans not to be misled by the slogan of the Muslim League that the Congress was the organisation of the Hindus. He quoted the examples of thousands of brave frontier Muslims and other Mussalmans of northern India who shed their blood in the movements for freedom of our Motherland from time to time and had kept the tri-colour flag flying aloft by offering bravely their own blood and even the blood of their wives and young children. He further reminded the audience that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, and others who were even authorities on Islamic religion were fighting under the Congress tri-colour.

WAR AGAINST SIND DACOITS

Civil Guards To Be Raised: Relief Work Forges Ahead

KARACHI, Dec. 9.

The Sindhi Cloth Merchants' Association, Bombay, has sent a sum of Rs. 2,000 for organising relief in the villages in Sind affected by the recent dacoities, and for raising a volunteer corps in the rural Sind for emergency service.

Mr. H. S. Pamnani, M.L.A., (Congress) has issued a general appeal to well-to-do people and institutions in Sind and in the country to make liberal donations towards the relief fund.

A relief committee has been formed in Sukkur at the instance of the Premier, Khan Bahadur Allahbux, with Mr. Basantram as Secretary. Similarly, a Sub-Committee has been appointed to enrol about 500 civil guards who will be given uniforms at Government expense. Pirzada Abdul Sattar will work as its Secretary.

The Sukkur Congress Committee has also opened a relief fund. Besides, a committee has been appointed to collect figures of losses sustained by the victims of the recent trouble.

BAN ON POSTER

H.E. the Governor of Sind has declared forfeited to His Majesty the poster printed in Sindhi entitled "Message to Sind Muslims" in connection with the recent communal disturbance, under Section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.—United

Civic Address To Subhas

RANCHI, Dec. 9.

The Ranchi Municipality at a meeting decided to present an address of welcome to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who is expected here on December 17.—United Press.

Sind Govt.'s Denial

KARACHI, Dec. 9.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, Chief Secretary to the Government of Sind, in an interview contradicted the report published in a section of the Press that the Government were spending Rs. 25,000 per day towards the maintenance charges of the Military, which has been posted in the Upper Sind.

He said that the Government were not spending even a pie.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE JUG OF DEATH

OKAY, JIM-THIS GUY WAS POISONED. BUT WHO FIXED IT TO LOOK LIKE HE DID IT, HIMSELF?
THAT'S OUR JOB, DON - TO FIND OUT!
NOTE FOR INSPECTOR WADE!
SOME LITTLE GUY SLIPPED IT TO ME AN' RAN....
'TOWN SIDE HIGHER HAND PAID'.... TH' THING DON'T MAKE SENSE!
HOLD ON, DONAVAN, LOOK AT TH' SIG- NATURE!
IT'S SIGNED 'MARSH'' ... WE DON'T KNOW ANY MARSH!
BUT WHAT IS A MARSH?
WHY, A MARSH IS A- A SWAMP, A QUICK-SAND, A BOG --- I GET IT! IT'S A CODE MESSAGE FROM BOGGS!
4-25
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